



REFORM BILL.

I SHALL first of all insert *the whole of the Bill*; and, when I have done that, I shall subjoin some remarks; taking, however, this earliest moment to say, that if I understand rightly the provisions of the bill, the bill is **BETTER THAN THE FORMER ONE**; my REASONS for saying which I will fully state, when the reader has had the Bill before him; but, clearly to comprehend these reasons, my readers must be so good as to go patiently through the whole of the Bill. If I rightly view the tendency of the *ten-pound* clause, Lord GREY has kept his word, and has made the bill even more efficient for every good purpose than it was before. Once more I pray my readers to go through the Bill with the greatest attention; and, when you have done that, to weigh well the grounds for this my opinion.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM BILL.

A BILL TO AMEND THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

[NOTE.—The words printed in italics are proposed to be inserted in the Committee.]

Whereas it is expedient to take effectual measures for correcting divers abuses that have long prevailed in the choice of members to serve in the Commons House of Parliament, to deprive many inconsiderable places of the right of returning members—to grant such privileges to large, populous, and wealthy towns; to increase the number of knights of the shire, to extend the elective franchise to many of his Majesty's subjects who have not heretofore enjoyed the same, and to diminish the expense of elections; be it therefore enact-

ed, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that each of the fifty-six boroughs enumerated in the schedule marked A, to this Act annexed, shall from and after the *end of this present Parliament* cease to return any member or members to serve in Parliament.

And be it enacted, that each of the thirty boroughs enumerated in the schedule marked B, to this Act annexed, shall, from and after the *end of this present Parliament*, return one member and no more to serve in Parliament.

And be it enacted, that each of the places named in the schedule marked C, to this Act annexed, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be a borough, and shall as such borough include the place or places respectively which shall be comprehended within the boundaries of such borough, as such boundaries shall be settled and described by an Act to be passed for that purpose in this present Parliament; which Act, when passed, shall be deemed and taken to be part of this Act, as fully and effectually as if the same were incorporated herewith; and that each of the same boroughs named in the said schedule C, shall, from and after the *end of this present Parliament*, return two members to serve in Parliament.

And be it enacted, that each of the places named in the schedule marked D, to this Act annexed, shall, for the purposes of this Act be a borough, and shall as such borough include the place or places respectively which shall be comprehended within the boundaries of such borough, as such boundaries shall be settled and described by an Act to be passed for that purpose in this present Parliament, which Act, when passed, shall be deemed and taken to be part of this Act, as fully and effectually as if the same were incorporated herewith; and that each of the said boroughs named in the said schedule D, shall, from and after the *end of this present Parliament*, return one member to serve in Parliament.

And be it enacted, that the borough of New Shoreham shall for the purposes of this Act include the whole of the rape of Bramber, in the county of Sussex, save and except such parts of the said rape as shall be included in the borough of Horsham; by an Act to be passed for that purpose in this present Parliament; and that the borough of Cricklade shall, for the purposes of this Act, include the hundreds and divisions of Highworth, Cricklade, Staple, Kingsbridge, and Malmesbury, in the county of Wilts, save and except such parts of the said hundred of Malmesbury as shall be included in the borough of Malmesbury, by an Act to be passed for that purpose in the present Parliament; and that the borough of Aylesbury shall, for the pur-

poses of this Act, include the three hundreds of Aylesbury, in the county of Buckingham; and that the borough of East Retford shall, for the purposes of this Act, include the hundred of Bassetlaw, in the county of Nottingham, and all places locally situate within the outside boundary or limit of the hundred of Bassetlaw, or surrounded by such boundary, and by any part of the county of York or county of Lincoln.

And be it enacted, that the towns of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed and taken to be one borough, and that such borough shall, from and after the *end of this present Parliament*, return *two* members, and no more, to serve in Parliament; and that the towns of Penryn and Falmouth shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed and taken to be one borough; and that the towns of Sandwich and Deal shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed and taken to be one borough; and that each of the said boroughs shall, from and after the *end of this present Parliament*, return *two* members to serve in Parliament.

And be it enacted, that every city and borough in England, which now returns a member or members to serve in Parliament (except the several cities and boroughs enumerated in the said schedule A) and the several boroughs of New Shoreham, Cricklade, Aylesbury, and East Retford, shall, for the purposes of this Act, include the place or places respectively, which shall be comprehended within the boundaries of such city or borough, as such boundaries shall be settled, and described, by an Act to be passed for that purpose in this present Parliament; which Act, when passed, shall be deemed and taken to be part of this Act, as fully and effectually as if the same were incorporated herewith; and that every such city or borough shall, together with the place or places respectively so to be comprehended therein as aforesaid, be a city or borough for the purpose of returning a member or members to serve in all future Parliaments.

And be it enacted, that each of the places named in the first column of the schedule E to this Act annexed, shall have a share in the election of a member to serve in all future Parliaments, for the shire-town or borough which is mentioned in conjunction therewith, and named in the second column of the said schedule E.

And be it enacted, that each of the places named in the first column of the said schedule E, and each of the shire-towns or boroughs named in the second column of the said schedule E, shall for the purposes of this Act, include the place or places respectively, which shall be comprehended within the boundaries of each of the said places, shire-towns, and boroughs respectively, as such boundaries shall be settled and described by an Act to be passed for that purpose in this present Parliament, which Act, when passed, shall be deemed and taken to be part of this Act, as

fully and effectually as if the same were incorporated herewith.

And be it enacted, that each of the towns of Swansea, Lougher, Neath, Aberhaven, and Kenfig, shall, for the purposes of this Act, include the place or places respectively which shall be comprehended within the boundaries of each of the said towns, as such boundaries shall be settled and described by an Act to be passed for that purpose in this present Parliament, which Act, when passed, shall be deemed and taken to be part of this Act, as fully and effectually as if the same were incorporated herewith; and that the said five towns so included as aforesaid, shall for the purposes of this Act be one borough, and shall, as such borough, from and after the *end of this present Parliament*, return *one* member to serve in Parliament; and that the portreeve of Swansea shall be the returning officer for the said borough; and no person by reason of any right accruing in any of the said five towns shall have any vote in the election of a member to serve in any future Parliament for the borough of Cardiff.

And be it enacted, that the persons respectively described in the said schedules C and D shall be the returning officers at all elections of a member or members to serve in Parliament for the boroughs in conjunction with which such persons are respectively mentioned in the said schedules C and D; and that for those boroughs for which no persons are mentioned in such schedules as returning officers, the sheriff for the time being of the county in which such boroughs are respectively situate, shall, within *two months* after the *passing of this Act*, and in every succeeding respective year in the month of *March*, by writing under his hand, nominate and appoint for each of such boroughs a fit person, being resident therein, to be, and such person so nominated and appointed shall accordingly be, the returning officer for each of such boroughs respectively, until the nomination to be made in the succeeding *March*; and in the event of the death of any such person, or of his becoming incapable to act by reason of sickness or other sufficient impediment, the sheriff for the time being shall, on notice thereof, forthwith nominate and appoint in his stead a fit person, being so resident as aforesaid, to be, and such person so nominated and appointed shall accordingly be, the returning officer for such borough for the remainder of the then current year; and no person, having been so nominated and appointed as returning officer for any borough, shall after the expiration of his office be compellable at any time thereafter to serve again in the said office for the same borough: provided always, that no person being in holy orders, nor any churchwarden or overseer of the poor within any such borough, shall be nominated or appointed as such returning officer for the same; and that no person so nominated and appointed as returning officer for any such borough, shall be appointed a

churchwarden or overseer of the poor therein during the year for which he shall be such returning officer; provided also that no person qualified to be elected to serve as a member in Parliament for any such borough shall be compellable to serve as returning officer for such borough, if within one week after he shall have received notice of his nomination and appointment as returning officer, he shall make oath of such qualification before any justice of the peace, and shall forthwith notify the same to the sheriff: provided also, that in case his Majesty shall be pleased to grant his royal charter of incorporation to any of the boroughs named in the said schedules C and D, which are not now incorporated, and shall, by such charter, give power to elect a mayor, or other chief municipal officer for any such borough, then, and in every such case, such mayor or other chief municipal officer for the time being shall be the returning officer for such borough, instead of the person nominated and appointed by the sheriff as aforesaid; and the provision hereinbefore contained with regard to the future nomination and appointment of a returning officer for such borough, shall thenceforth cease and determine.

And be it enacted, that in all future Parliaments there shall be *six* knights of the shire, instead of four, to serve for the county of York; that is to say, *two* knights for each of the three ridings of the said county, to be elected in the same manner, and by the same classes and descriptions of voters, and in respect of the same several rights of voting, as if each of the three ridings were a separate county; and that the court for the election of knights of the shire for the north riding of the said county shall be holden at _____, and the court for the election of knights of the shire for the west riding of the said county shall be holden at Wakefield, and the court for the election of knights of the shire for the east riding of the said county shall be holden at _____.

And be it enacted, that in all future Parliaments there shall be *four* knights of the shire, instead of two, to serve for the county of Lincoln; that is to say, *two* for the parts of Lindsey in the said county, and *two* for the parts of Kesteven and Holland in the same county; and that such *four* knights shall be chosen in the same manner, and by the same classes and descriptions of voters, and in respect of the same several rights of voting, as if the said parts of Lindsey were a separate county, and the said parts of Kesteven and Holland together were also a separate county, and that the court for the election of knights of the shire for the parts of Lindsey, in the said county, shall be holden at _____, and the court for the election of knights of the shire for the parts of Kesteven and Holland, in the said county, shall be holden at _____.

And be it enacted, that each of the counties enumerated in the schedule marked F to this Act annexed shall be divided into two divisions, which divisions shall be settled and

described by an Act to be passed for that purpose in this present Parliament, which Act when passed, shall be deemed and taken to be part of this Act, as fully and effectually as if the same were incorporated herewith, and that in all future Parliaments there shall be four knights of the shire instead of two, to serve for each of the said counties; that is to say, two knights of the shire for each division of the said counties; and that such knights shall be chosen in the same manner and by the same classes and descriptions of voters, and in respect of the same several rights of voting, as if each of the said divisions were a separate county, and that the court for the election of knights of the shire for each division of the said counties shall be holden at the place to be named for that purpose in the Act so to be passed as aforesaid, for settling and describing the divisions of the said counties.

And be it enacted, that in all future Parliaments there shall be *three* knights of the shire instead of two, to serve for each of the following counties; that is to say, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Dorsetshire, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, and Oxfordshire: and *two* knights of the shire, instead of one, to serve for each of the counties of Carmarthen, Denbigh and Glamorgan.

And be it enacted, that the Isle of Wight in the county of Southampton, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be a county of itself, separate and apart from the county of Southampton, and shall return *one* knight of the shire to serve in every future Parliament; and that such knight shall be chosen by the same classes and descriptions of voters, and in respect of the said several rights of voting, as any knight of the shire shall be chosen in any county in England; and that all elections for the said county of the Isle of Wight shall be holden at the town of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, and the sheriff of the Isle of Wight, or his deputy, shall be the returning officer at such elections.

And be it enacted, that for the purpose of electing a knight or knights of the shire to serve in any future Parliament, the East Riding of the county of York, the North Riding of the county of York, the parts of Lindsey, in the county of Lincoln, and the several counties at large enumerated in the second column of the schedule marked G to this Act annexed, shall respectively include the several cities and towns and counties of the same which are respectively mentioned in conjunction with such ridings, parts and counties at large, and named in the first column of the said schedule G.

And be it enacted, that no person shall be entitled to vote in the election of a knight or knights of the shire to serve in any future Parliament in respect of any freehold lands or tenements, whereof he may be seised for his own life, or for the life of another, or for any lives whatsoever, unless the same shall be to him of the clear yearly value of not less than *ten pounds*, above all rents and charges paya-

ble out of or in respect of the same, any statute to the contrary notwithstanding; provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall prevent any person now seised for his own life, or for the life of another, or for any lives whatsoever, of any freehold lands or tenements of the clear yearly value to him of *forty shillings* above all rents and charges, from acquiring or retaining, so long as he shall be so seised of the same lands or tenements, the right of voting in such elections in respect thereof, if duly registered according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

And be it enacted, that every male person of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, who shall be seised at law or in equity of any lands or tenements of copyhold or customary tenure for his own life, or for the life of another, or for any lives whatsoever, or for any larger estate, of the clear yearly value to him of not less than *ten pounds* over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect of the same, shall be entitled to vote in the election of a knight or knights of the shire to serve in any future Parliament for the county, or for the riding, parts, or division, of the county in which such lands or tenements shall be respectively situate.

And be it enacted, that every male person of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, who shall hold, as lessee or assignee, any lands or tenements, whether of freehold, copyhold, or customary tenure, originally demised for not less than *sixty* years (whether determinable on a life or lives or not), of the clear yearly value to him of not less than *ten pounds*, over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect of the same; or originally demised for any term not less than *twenty* years (whether determinable on a life or lives or not), of the clear yearly value to him of not less than *fifty pounds* over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect of the same; or who shall occupy as tenant any land or tenements for which he shall be bona fide liable to a yearly rent of not less than *fifty pounds*, shall be entitled to vote in the election of a knight or knights of the shire to serve in any future Parliament for the county, or for the riding, parts, or divisions of the county in which such lands or tenements shall be respectively situate; provided always that no person being a sub-lessee, or the assignee of any under lease shall have a right to vote in such election in respect of any such term of *sixty* years or *twenty* years as aforesaid, unless he shall be in the actual occupation of the premises.

And be it declared and enacted, that no public or Parliamentary tax, nor any church-rate, county-rate, or parochial-rate, shall be deemed to be any charge payable out of or in respect of any lands or tenements within the meaning of this Act.

And be it enacted, that in order to entitle any person to vote in any election of a knight of the shire or other member to serve in any future Parliament, in respect of any mes-

suages, lands, or tenements, whether freehold or otherwise, it shall not be necessary that the same shall be assessed to the land-tax; any statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, that no person shall be allowed to have any vote in the election of a knight or knights of the shire for or by reason of any trust estate, or mortgage, unless such trustee or mortgagee be in actual possession or receipt of the rents and profits of the same estate; but that the mortgagor or cestuique trust in possession shall and may vote for the same estate, notwithstanding such mortgage or trust.

And be it enacted, that notwithstanding any thing hereinbefore contained, no person shall be entitled to vote in the election of a knight or knights of the shire to serve in any future Parliament, in respect of his estate or interest as a freeholder in any house, warehouse, counting-house, or shop, occupied by himself, or in any land occupied by himself, together with any house, warehouse, counting-house or shop, if by reason of the occupation thereof respectively he might acquire a right to vote in the election of a member or members for any city or borough, whether he shall or shall not have actually acquired the right to vote for such city or borough in respect thereof.

And be it enacted, that notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no person shall be entitled to vote in the election of a knight or knights of the shire to serve in any future Parliament in respect of his estate or interest as a copyholder or customary tenant, or as such lessee or assignee, or as such tenant and occupier as aforesaid, in any house, warehouse, counting-house, or shop, or in any land occupied together with a house, warehouse, counting-house or shop, if by reason of the occupation thereof respectively he or any other person might acquire a right to vote in the election of a member or members for any city or borough, whether he or any other person shall or shall not have actually acquired the right to vote for such city or borough in respect thereof.

And be it enacted, that notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no person shall be entitled to vote in the election of a knight or knights of the shire to serve in any future Parliament, unless he shall have been duly registered according to the provisions hereinafter contained; and that no person shall be so registered in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, or in any succeeding year, in respect of any lands or tenements of freehold, copyhold, or customary tenure, unless he shall have been in the actual possession thereof, or in the receipt of the rents and profits thereof for his own use, for *six calendar months* at least next previous to the day of in the said year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, or next previous to the last day of *July* in any such respective succeeding year, which said period of *six calendar months* shall be suf-

ficient, any statute to the contrary notwithstanding; and that no person shall be so registered in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, or in any succeeding year, in respect of any lands or tenements held by him as such lessee or assignee, or as such occupier and tenant as aforesaid, unless he shall have been in the actual possession thereof, or in the receipts of the rents and profits thereof for his own use, as the case may require, for *twelve calendar months* next previous to the

day of _____ in the said year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, or next previous to the last day of *July* in any such respective succeeding year; provided always, that where any lands or tenements which would otherwise entitle the owner, holder, or occupier thereof to vote in any such election shall come to any person at any time within such respective periods of *six* or *twelve calendar months* by descent, succession, marriage, marriage-settlement, devise, or promotion to any benefice in a church, or by promotion to any office, such person shall be entitled in respect thereof to have his name inserted as a voter in the election of a knight or knights of the shire in the lists then next to be made by virtue of this Act as hereinafter mentioned.

And be it enacted, that in every city or borough which shall return a member or members to serve in any future Parliament, every male person of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, who shall occupy within such city or borough, or within any place sharing in the election for such city or borough, as owner or tenant, any house, warehouse, counting-house, or shop, being either separately or jointly with any land within such city, borough, or place, occupied therewith by him as owner, or occupied therewith by him as tenant under the same landlord, of the clear yearly value of not less than *ten pounds*, shall, if duly registered according to the provisions hereinafter contained, be entitled to vote in the election of a member or members to serve in any future Parliament for such city or borough: provided always, that no such person shall be so registered in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, or in any succeeding year, unless he shall have occupied such premises as aforesaid for *twelve calendar months*, next previous to the day of _____, in the said year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, or next previous to the last day of *July* in any such respective succeeding year, nor unless such person, where such premises are situate in any parish or township in which there shall be a rate for the relief of the poor, shall have been rated in respect of such premises to all rates for the relief of the poor in such parish or township, made during the time of such his occupation as aforesaid, nor unless such person shall have paid, on or before the day of _____ in the said year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two* all the poor-rates and assessed taxes which shall have become payable from him in respect

of such premises, previously to the day of _____ then next preceding, or shall have paid on or before the *twentieth* day of *July* in any such succeeding year as aforesaid, all the poor-rates and assessed taxes which shall have become payable from him in respect of such premises, previously to the respective *sixth* day of *April* then next preceding.

And be it enacted, that the premises, in respect of the occupation of which any person shall be deemed entitled to vote in the election for any city or borough as aforesaid, shall not be required to be the same premises, but may be different premises, occupied in immediate succession by such person during the said *twelve months*; and that where any such premises as aforesaid shall be jointly occupied by more persons than one as owners or tenants, each of such joint occupiers shall be entitled to vote in respect thereof, in case the clear yearly value of such premises shall be of an amount which, when divided by the number of such occupiers, shall give a sum of not less than *ten pounds* for each and every such occupier, but not otherwise.

And be it enacted, that in every city or borough, which shall return a member or members to serve in any future Parliament, and in every place sharing in the election for such city or borough, it shall be lawful for any person occupying any house, warehouse, counting-house, or shop, either separately or jointly, with any land occupied therewith by him as owner, or occupied therewith by him as tenant under the same landlord, in any parish or township in which there shall be a rate for the relief of the poor, to claim to be rated to the relief of the poor in respect of such premises, whether the landlord shall or shall not be liable to be rated to the relief of the poor in respect thereof; and upon such occupier so claiming and actually paying or tendering the full amount of the rate or rates, if any then due in respect of such premises, the overseers of the parish or township in which such premises are situate are hereby required to put the name of such occupier upon the rate for the time being; and in case such overseers shall neglect or refuse so to do, such occupier shall nevertheless for the purposes of this Act be deemed to have been rated to the relief of the poor in respect of such premises from the period at which the rate shall have been made, the amount whereof he shall have so paid or tendered as aforesaid: Provided always, that where by virtue of any Act of Parliament the landlord shall be liable to the payment of the rate for the relief of the poor in respect of any premises occupied by his tenant, nothing herein contained shall be deemed to vary or discharge the liability of such landlord; but in case the tenant who shall have been rated for such premises in consequence of any such claim as aforesaid, shall make default in the payment of the poor-rate due in respect thereof, such landlord shall be and remain liable for the payment thereof, in the same manner as if he had himself been rated in



respect of the premises so occupied by his tenant.

And be it enacted, that every person who would have been entitled, if this Act had not been passed, to vote in the election of a member or members to serve in any future Parliament for any city or town, being a county in itself, in respect of his estate or interest as a freeholder, either with or without any other qualification superadded thereto, shall be entitled to vote in such election, provided he shall be duly registered according to the provisions hereinafter contained; but that no such person shall be so registered in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, or in any succeeding year, unless he shall on the day of _____ in the said year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, or on the last day of *July* in any such respective succeeding year, be qualified as such elector, in such manner as would entitle him then to vote if such days were respectively the days of election, and this Act had not been passed.

And be it enacted, that every person who would have been entitled to vote in the election of a member or members to serve in any future Parliament for any city or borough not included in the schedule marked A to this Act annexed, either as a burgess or freeman, or in the city of London as a freeman and liveryman, if this Act had not been passed, shall be entitled to vote in such election, provided such person shall be duly registered according to the provisions hereinafter contained; but that no such person shall be registered in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, or in any succeeding year, unless such person shall, on the day of _____ in the said year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, or on the last day of *July* in any such respective succeeding year, be qualified in such manner as would entitle him then to vote if such days were respectively the days of election, and this Act had not been passed, nor unless such person shall have resided for *six calendar months* next previous to the day of _____ in the said year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, or next previous to the last day of *July* in any such respective succeeding year, within the city or borough, or within the place sharing in the election for the city or borough, in respect of which city, borough, or place respectively, such person shall be entitled to vote, or within *seven* statute miles of such city, borough, or place respectively: provided always, that no person who shall have been elected or made a burgess or freeman since the *first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one*, or who shall hereafter be elected or made a burgess or freeman, otherwise than in respect of birth or servitude, shall be entitled to vote as such in any election for any city or borough as aforesaid, or to be so registered as aforesaid: provided also, that no person shall be entitled as a burgess or freeman in respect of birth, unless his right be originally derived from or through some person who was a bur-

gess or freeman, or entitled to be admitted a burgess or freeman previously to the *first day of March* in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one*, or from or through some person who shall since that time have become a burgess or freeman in respect of servitude.

And be it enacted, that no person shall be entitled to vote in the election of a member or members to serve in any future Parliament for any city or borough, save and except in respect of some right conferred by this Act, or as a burgess or freeman, or as a freeman and liveryman, or in the case of a city or town being a county of itself, as a freeholder as herein before-mentioned: provided always, that every person now having a right to vote in the election for any city or borough (except those enumerated in the said schedule A) in virtue of any other qualification than as a burgess or freeman, or as a freeman and liveryman, or in the case of a city or town being a county of itself, as a freeholder as herein before-mentioned, shall retain such right of voting so long as he shall be qualified as an elector according to the usages and customs of such city or borough, or any law now in force, and such person shall be entitled to vote in the election of a member or members to serve in any future Parliament for such city or borough, if duly registered according to the provisions hereinbefore contained; but no such person shall be so registered in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, or in any succeeding year, unless such person shall on the day of _____

in the said year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, or on the last day of *July* in any such respective succeeding year, be qualified as such elector in such manner as would entitle him then then to vote if such days were respectively the days of the election, and this Act had not been passed, nor unless such persons shall have resided for *six calendar months* next previous to the day of _____ in the said year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, or next previous to the last day of *July* in any such respective succeeding year, within the city or borough, or within the place sharing in the election for the city or borough, in respect of which city, borough, or place respectively, such person shall be entitled to vote, or within *seven* statute miles of such city, borough, or place respectively; provided nevertheless, that such person shall for ever cease to enjoy such right of voting for any such city or borough as aforesaid, if his name shall have been omitted for *two* successive years from the register of such voters for such city or borough hereinafter directed to be made, unless he shall have been so omitted in consequence of his having received parochial relief within *twelve calendar months* next previous to the day of _____

in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, or next previous to the last day of *July* in any succeeding year.

Provided also, and be it enacted, that every person now having a right to vote for the bo-

rough of New Shoreham in respect of any freehold situate in the borough or parish of Horsham, and every person now having a right to vote for the borough of Cricklade in respect of any freehold situate in the borough or parish of Malmesbury, shall respectively retain such right of voting for the several boroughs of New Shoreham and Cricklade as defined by this Act, subject always to the provisions hereinbefore mentioned with regard to the right of voting for any borough in respect of freehold.

Provided nevertheless, and be it enacted, that, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no person shall be entitled to vote in the election of a member or members to serve in any future Parliament for any city or borough (other than a city or town being a county of itself, in the election for which freeholders have a right to vote as hereinbefore mentioned), in respect of any estate or interest in any burgage tenement, annuity or freehold, which shall have been acquired by such person since the first day of *March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one*, unless the same shall have come to or been acquired by such person since that day, and previously to the passing of this Act, by descent, succession, marriage, marriage settlement, devise, or promotion to any benefice in a church, or by promotion to any office.

And be it enacted, that no person shall be entitled to be registered in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, or in any succeeding year, as a voter in the election of a member or members to serve in any future Parliament for any city or borough, who shall within *twelve calendar months* next previous to the day of in the said year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, or next previous to the last day of *July* in any such respective succeeding year, have received parochial relief.

And whereas it is expedient to form a register of all persons entitled to vote in the election of a knight or knights of the shire, to serve in any future Parliament, and that for the purpose of forming such register, the overseers of every parish and township should annually make out lists in the manner herein-after mentioned; be it therefore enacted, that the overseers of the poor of every parish and township shall, on the day of in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, and on the *twentieth* day of *June* in every succeeding year, cause to be fixed, on or near the doors of all the churches and chapels within such parish or township, or if there be no church or chapel therein, then to be fixed in some public and conspicuous situation within the same respectively, a notice, according to the form numbered 1 in the schedule H to this Act annexed, requiring all persons who may be entitled to vote in the election of a knight or knights of the shire to serve in any future Parliament, in respect of any property situate in such parish or township, to deliver or transmit to the said overseers, on

or before the day of in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, and on or before the *twentieth* day of *July* in every succeeding year, a statement of their claim as such voters according to the form numbered 2 in the said schedule H, or to the like effect. Provided always, that after the formation of the register to be made in each year as hereinafter mentioned, no person, whose name shall be upon such register for the time being, shall be required thereafter to make any such claims as aforesaid, unless such person shall, since the formation of such register for the time being, have ceased to have the qualification or place of abode described in such register, for the time being.

And be it enacted, that the overseers of the poor of every parish and township shall, on or before the day of in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, make out, or cause to be made out, according to the form numbered 3, in the said schedule H, an alphabetical list of all persons who shall claim as aforesaid, to be inserted in such list as voters in the election of a knight or knights of the shire to serve for the county, or for the riding, parts or division of the county, wherein such parish or township lies, in respect of any lands or tenements situate wholly or in part within such parish or township; and that the said overseers shall, on or before the last day of *July*, in every succeeding year, make out, or cause to be made out, a like list, containing the names of all persons who shall be upon the register for the time being as such voters, and also the names of all persons who shall claim as aforesaid to be inserted in such last-mentioned list, as such voters; and in every list to be made by the overseers as aforesaid, the christian name and surname of every person shall be written at full length, together with the place of his abode, the nature of his qualification, and the name of the street, lane, or other description of the place where such lands or tenements may be situate, as the same are respectively set forth in his claim to vote; and the said overseers, if they shall have reasonable cause to believe that any person so claiming as aforesaid or whose name shall appear in the register for the time being, is not entitled to vote in the election of a knight or knights of the shire for the county, or for the riding, parts, or division of the county, in which their parish or township is situate, shall have power to add the words "objected to" opposite the name of every such person, on the margin of such list; and the said overseers shall sign such list, and shall cause a sufficient number of copies of such list to be printed, and to be fixed on or near the doors of all the churches and chapels within their parish or township, or if there be no church or chapel therein, then to be fixed up in some public and conspicuous situation within the same respectively, on the two Sundays next after such list shall have been made; and the said overseers shall likewise

keep a true copy of such list, to be perused by any person, without payment of any fee, at all reasonable hours during the two first weeks after such list shall have been made; provided always, that every precinct or place, whether extra-parochial or otherwise, which shall have no overseers of the poor, shall, for the purpose of making out such list as aforesaid, be deemed to be within the parish or township adjoining thereto, such parish or township being situate within the same county, or the same riding, parts, or division of a county, as such precinct or place; and if such precinct or place shall adjoin two or more parishes or townships, so situate as aforesaid, it shall be deemed to be within the least populous of such parishes or townships, according to the last census for the time being; and the overseers of the poor of every such parish or township shall insert in the list for their respective parish or township the names of all persons who shall claim as aforesaid, to be inserted therein, as voters in the election of a knight or knights of the shire to serve for the county, or for the riding, parts, or division of the county in which such precinct or place as aforesaid lies, in respect of any lands or tenements situate wholly or in part within such precinct or place.

And be it enacted, that every person who shall have claimed to be entitled to vote in the election of a knight or knights of the shire for any county, or any riding, parts, or division of a county, may object to any person as not being entitled to have his name retained on any such list of voters for such county, riding, parts, or division to be made out as aforesaid; and every person so objecting (save and except overseers objecting in the manner hereinbefore mentioned), shall, on or before the day of in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, and on or before the *twenty-fifth* day of *August* in every succeeding year, give or cause to be given a notice in writing according to the form numbered 4, in the said schedule H, or to the like effect, to the overseers who shall have made out such list; and such persons shall also, on or before the said day of in the said year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, and on or before the *twenty-fifth* day of *August* in every succeeding year, give to the person objected to, or leave at his place of abode as described in such list, or send by the post, directed to him at such place of abode, a notice in writing according to the form numbered 5, in the said schedule H or to the like effect; and the overseers shall include the names of all persons so objected to in a list according to the form numbered 6, in the said schedule H; and shall cause copies of such list to be fixed on or near the doors of all the churches and chapels within their parish or township, or if there be no church or chapel therein, then to be fixed in some public and conspicuous situation within the same respectively, on the two *Sundays* next preceding the day of in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, and the two *Sundays* next

preceding the *fifteenth* day of *September* in every succeeding year; and the overseers shall likewise keep a copy of the names of all the persons so objected to, to be perused by any person, without payment of any fee, at all reasonable hours during the *ten* days next preceding the said day of in the said year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, and the said *fifteenth* day of *September* in every succeeding year.

And be it enacted, that on the day of in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, and on the *twenty-ninth* day of *August* in every succeeding year, the overseers of every parish and township shall deliver the list of voters so made out as aforesaid, together with a written statement of the number of persons objected to by the overseers and by other persons, to the high constable or high constables of the hundred or other like district in which such parish or township is situate; and such high constable or high constables shall forthwith deliver all such lists, together with such statements as aforesaid, to the clerk of the peace of the county, riding, or parts, who shall forthwith make out an abstract of the number of persons objected to by the overseers and by other persons in each parish and township, and transmit the same to the barrister or barristers appointed as hereinafter appointed to revise such lists, in order that the said barrister or barristers may fix proper times and places for holding his or their courts for the revision of the said lists.

And be it enacted, that the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench for the time being, immediately after the *passing of this Act*, and in each succeeding year, in the month of July or August, shall nominate and appoint for Middlesex, and the senior Judge for the time being in the last commission of Assize for every other county, immediately after the *passing of this Act*, and in each succeeding year the senior Judge for the time being in the commission of Assize for every such other county, when travelling the summer circuit, shall nominate and appoint for every such county, or for each of the ridings, parts or divisions of such county (subject nevertheless to the approbation of the Lord High Chancellor, Lord Keeper, or Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal for the time being, a barrister or barristers, to revise the list of voters in the election of a knight or knights of the shire; and such barrister or barristers so appointed as aforesaid, shall give public notice, as well by advertisement in some of the newspapers circulating within the county, riding, parts or division, as also by a notice to be fixed in some public and conspicuous situation at the principal place of election for the county, riding, parts, or division (such last-mentioned notice to be given *three* days at the least before the commencement of his or their circuit), that he or they will make a circuit of the county, riding, parts, or division, for which he or they shall be so appointed, and

of the several times and places at which he or they will hold Courts for that purpose, such times being between the day of inclusive, and the day of inclusive, in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, and between the *fifteenth* day of *September* inclusive, and the *twenty-fifth* day of *October* inclusive, in every subsequent year; and he or they shall hold open courts for that purpose at the times and places so to be announced; and where two or more barristers shall be appointed for the same county, riding, parts, or division, they shall attend at the same places together; but shall sit apart from each other, and hold separate courts at the same time for the dispatch of business: Provided always, that no barrister so appointed as aforesaid, shall be eligible to serve in Parliament for *eighteen* months from the time of such his appointment for the county, riding, parts or division for which he shall be so appointed.

And be it enacted, that the clerk of the peace shall at the opening of the first court to be held by every such barrister for any county, or for any riding, parts or division of a county, produce or cause to be produced before him the several lists of voters for such county, riding, parts or division, which shall have been delivered to such clerk of the peace by the high constables as aforesaid; and the overseers of every parish and township who shall have made out the list of voters, shall attend the court to be held by every such barrister, at the place appointed for revising the lists relating to such parish or township respectively, and shall also deliver to such barrister a copy of the list of the persons objected to, so made out by them as aforesaid; and the said overseer shall answer upon oath all such questions as such barrister may put to them or any of them, touching any matter necessary for revising the list of voters; and every such barrister shall retain on the list of voters the names of all persons to whom no objection shall have been made by the overseers, or by any other person, in the manner herein before-mentioned; and he shall also retain on the list of voters the name of every person who shall have been objected to by any person other than the overseers, unless the party so objecting shall appear by himself or by some one in his behalf in support of such objection; and where the name of any person inserted in the list of voters shall have been objected to by the overseers, or by any other person, in the manner herein before-mentioned, and such person so objecting shall appear by himself or by some one on his behalf in support of such objection, every such barrister shall require the qualification of the person so objected to, to be proved, and in case the qualification of such person shall not be proved to the satisfaction of such barrister, or in case it shall be proved that such person is incapacitated by any law or statute for voting in the election of Members to serve in Parliament, such barrister shall expunge the name of every

such person from the lists; and he shall also expunge from the said lists the name of every person who shall be proved to him to be dead; and shall correct any mistake or supply any omission which shall be proved to him to have been made in any of the said lists in respect of the name, or place of abode, or nature of the qualification, or local description of the property, of any person who shall be included in any such list: Provided always, that no person's name shall be expunged from any such list, except in case of his death, or in case of his being objected to on the margin of the list by the overseers as aforesaid, unless such notice as is herein before required in that behalf shall have been given to the overseers, nor unless such notice as is hereinbefore required in that behalf shall have been given to such person, or left at or sent to his place of abode.

And be it enacted, that the overseers of the poor of every parish and township either wholly or in part situate within any city or borough, or place sharing in the election for any city or borough, which shall return a member or members to serve in any future Parliament, shall, on or before the day of , in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, and on or before the last day of *July* in each succeeding year, make out or cause to be made out, according to the form numbered 1, in the schedule marked 1 to this Act annexed, an alphabetical list of all persons who may be entitled, by virtue of this Act, to vote in the election of a member or members to serve in any future Parliament for such city or borough, in respect of the occupation of premises of the clear yearly value of not less than *Ten Pounds* as herein-before-mentioned, situate wholly or in part within such parish or township, and another alphabetical list according to the form numbered 2 in the said schedule 1 of all other persons (except freemen) who may be entitled to vote in the election for such city or borough by virtue of any other right whatsoever; and in each of the said lists, the christian name and surname of every person shall be written at full length, together with the nature of his qualification; and where any person shall be entitled to vote in respect of any property, then the name of the street, lane, or other description of the place where such property may be situate shall be specified in the list; and where any person shall be entitled to vote otherwise than in respect of any property, then the name of the street, lane, or other description of the place of such person's abode shall be specified in the list: and the overseers shall sign each of such lists, and shall cause a sufficient number of copies of such lists to be printed and to be fixed on or near the doors of all the churches and chapels in their several parishes and townships, or if there be no church or chapel therein then to be fixed up in some public and conspicuous situation within the same respectively on the two *Sundays* next after such lists shall have been made;

and the said overseers shall likewise keep true copies of such lists, to be perused by any person, without payment of any fee, at all reasonable hours during the two first weeks after such lists shall have been made.

And be it enacted, that every precinct or place, whether extra-parochial or otherwise, having no overseers of the poor, which now is or hereafter may be within any city or borough, or within any place sharing in the election for any city or borough, shall, for the purpose of making out the list of voters for such city or borough, be deemed to be within the parish or township adjoining thereto, and situate wholly or in part within such city or borough, or within such place sharing in the election therewith; and if such precinct or place shall adjoin two or more parishes or townships so situate as aforesaid, it shall be deemed to be within the least populous of such parishes or townships according to the last census for the time being; and the overseers of every such parish or township shall insert in the list for their respective parish or township the names of all persons who may be entitled to vote in the election of a member or members to serve in any future Parliament for any such city or borough in respect of any property occupied by such persons within such city or borough, or within any place sharing in the election therewith, such property being situate wholly or in part within such precinct or place as aforesaid.

And be it enacted, that the town-clerk of every city or borough shall, on or before the day of *in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, and on or before the last day of *July* in each succeeding year, make out, or cause to be made out, according to the form numbered 3, in the said schedule 1, an alphabetical list of all the freemen of such city or borough who may be entitled to vote in the election of a member or members to serve in any future Parliament for such city or borough, together with the respective places of their abode; and the town-clerk of every place sharing in the election for any city or borough shall, at the respective times aforesaid, make out, or cause to be made out, a like list of all the freemen of such place who may be entitled to vote in the election of a member or members to serve in any future Parliament for such city or borough; and every such town-clerk shall cause a copy of every such list to be fixed on or near the door of the Town Hall, or in some public and conspicuous situation within such respective city, borough, or place, as aforesaid, on the two Sundays next after such list shall have been made, and shall likewise keep a true copy of such list to be perused by any person without payment of any fee, at all reasonable hours during the two first weeks after such list shall have been made; provided always, that where there shall be no town-clerk for such city, borough, or place, as aforesaid, or where the town-clerk shall be dead, or incapable of acting, all matters by this Act re-

quired to be done by and with regard to the town-clerk, shall be done by and with regard to the person executing duties similar to those of the town-clerk, and if there be no such person, then by and with regard to the chief civil officer of such city, borough, or place.

And be it enacted, that every person whose name shall have been omitted in any such list of voters for any city or borough, so to be made out as hereinbefore-mentioned, and who shall claim to have his name inserted therein, shall, on or before the day of *in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, and on or before the *twenty-fifth* day of *August* in every succeeding year, give or cause to be given a notice in writing, according to the form numbered 4, in the said schedule 1, or to the like effect, to the overseers of that parish or township in the list whereof he shall claim to have his name inserted, or if he shall claim as a freeman of any city, or borough, or place sharing in the election therewith, then to the town clerk of such city, borough, or place; and every person whose name shall have been inserted in any list of voters for any city or borough, may object to any other person as not being entitled to have his name retained in any list of voters for the same city or borough, and every person so objecting shall, on or before the day of *in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, and on or before the *twenty-fifth* day of *August* in every succeeding year, give, or cause to be given, a notice in writing according to the form numbered 5 in the said schedule 1, or to the like effect, to the overseers who shall have made out such list; or if the person objected to shall be inserted in the list of freemen of any city, borough, or place, as aforesaid, then to the town clerk of such city, borough, or place; and the overseers shall include the names of all persons so claiming, as aforesaid, in a list according to the form numbered 6 in the said schedule 1, and the names of all persons so objected to as aforesaid in a list according to the form numbered 7 in the said schedule 1, and shall cause copies of such two lists to be fixed on or near the doors of all the churches and chapels within their parish or township, or if there be no church or chapel therein, then to be fixed in some public and conspicuous situation within the same respectively, on the two Sundays next preceding the day of

in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and on the two Sundays next preceding the *fifteenth* day of *September* in every succeeding year; and every town-clerk shall include the names of all persons so claiming as freemen in a list according to the form numbered 8, in the said schedule 1, and the names of all persons so objected to as freemen in a list according to the form numbered 9, in the said schedule 1, and shall cause copies of two such lists to be fixed on or near the door of the town-hall, or in some public and conspi-

cuous situation, within his respective city, borough, or place as aforesaid, on the two Sundays hereinbefore last mentioned in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, and in every succeeding year respectively; and the overseers and town-clerks shall likewise keep a copy of the names of all the persons so claiming as aforesaid, and also a copy of the names of all persons so objected to, as aforesaid, to be perused by any persons without payment of any fee, at all reasonable hours during the ten days next preceding the said day of _____ in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, and the *fifteenth* day of *September* in every succeeding year, and shall deliver a copy of each of such lists to any person requiring the same on payment of *any shilling* for each copy.

And be it enacted, that for providing a list of such of the freemen of the city of London as are liverymen of the several companies entitled to vote in the election of a member or members to serve in any future Parliament for the city of London, the returning officer or officers of the said city shall, on or before the day of _____ in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, and on or before the last day of *July* in each succeeding year, issue precepts to the clerks of the said livery companies, requiring them forthwith to make out or cause to be made out, at the expense of the respective companies, an alphabetical list according to the form in schedule K, to this Act annexed, of the freemen of London, being liverymen of the said respective companies, and entitled to vote at such election; and every such clerk shall sign such list, and transmit the same, with two printed copies thereof, to such returning officer or officers, who shall forthwith fix one such copy in the Guildhall, and one in the Royal Exchange of the said city, there to remain *fourteen days*, in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, and in every subsequent year; and the clerks of the said livery companies shall cause a sufficient number of such lists of freemen and liverymen of their respective companies to be printed at the expense of the respective companies, and shall keep the same, to be perused by any person, without payment of any fee, at all reasonable hours during the two first weeks after such lists shall have been printed; and every person whose name shall have been omitted in any such list of freemen and liverymen, and who shall claim to have his name inserted therein, shall, on or before the day of _____ in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, and on or before the *twenty-fifth* day of *August* in every succeeding year, give or cause to be given a notice in writing, according to the form numbered 1, in the said schedule K, or to the like effect, to the returning officer or officers, and to the clerk of that company in the list whereof he shall claim to have his name inserted; and the returning officer or officers shall include the names of all persons so claiming as aforesaid in a list according to the

form numbered 2, in the said schedule K, and shall cause such last-mentioned list to be fixed in the Guildhall and the Royal Exchange of the said city on the two Sundays next preceding the day of _____ in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, and on the two Sundays next preceding the *fifteenth* day of *September* in every succeeding year; and the said returning officer or officers, and clerks of the said companies, shall likewise keep a copy of the names of all persons so claiming as aforesaid, to be perused by any person without payment of any fee, at all reasonable hours during the ten days next preceding the said day of _____ in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, and the said *fifteenth* day of *September* in every succeeding year; and every person who shall object to any other person as not being entitled to have his name retained on any such livery list, shall, on or before the day of _____ in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, and on or before the *twenty-fifth* day of *August* in every succeeding year, give to such person, or leave at his usual place of abode, a notice in writing, according to the form numbered 3, in the said schedule K, or to the like effect; and in the city of London the returning officer or officers shall take the poll or votes of such freemen of the said city, being liverymen of the several companies, as are entitled to vote at such election, in the Guildhall of the said city; and the said returning officer or officers shall not be required to provide any booth or compartments, but shall appoint or take one poll for the whole number of such liverymen at the same place.

And be it enacted, that the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench for the time being, immediately after the *passing of this Act*, and in each succeeding year in the month of *July* or *August*, shall nominate and appoint (subject nevertheless to the approbation of the Lord High Chancellor, Lord Keeper, or Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal for the time being) so many barristers as the said Lord Chief Justice shall deem necessary to revise the respective lists of voters for the City of London, and for the City of Westminster, and for the several boroughs in the county of Middlesex; and that the senior Judge for the time being in the last Commission of Assize for every other county immediately after the *passing of this Act*, and in each succeeding year, the senior Judge for the time being in the Commission of Assize for every such other county, when travelling the Summer Circuit, shall nominate and appoint (subject nevertheless to such approbation as aforesaid) so many barristers as the said Judge shall deem necessary, to revise the respective lists of voters, as well for the several cities and boroughs in every such county as for every city and town, and county of a city and town, next adjoining to any such county; and the town and county of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull shall for this purpose be con-

sidered as next adjoining to the county of York, and the town and county of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne as next adjoining to the county of Northumberland, and the city and county of the city of Bristol as next adjoining to the county of Somerset; and the said Lord Chief Justice and Judge respectively shall have power to nominate and appoint one or more barristers to revise the lists for the same city or borough or other place as aforesaid, or one barrister only, to revise the lists for several cities, boroughs, and other places, as aforesaid: provided always, that no barrister so appointed as aforesaid shall be eligible to serve in Parliament for *eighteen months* from the time of his appointment for any city, borough, or other place as aforesaid, for which he shall be so appointed: provided also, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the same barrister from being appointed to revise the lists for two or more counties, ridings, parts or divisions, or for any county, riding, part or division, and any one or more of the cities or boroughs therein.

And be it enacted, that the barrister or barristers so appointed to revise the lists of voters for any city or borough shall hold an open court or courts for that purpose, within such city or borough, and also within every place sharing in the election for such city or borough, at some time between the day of inclusive, and the day of inclusive, in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, and between the *fifteenth* day of *September* inclusive, and the *twenty-fifth* day of *October* inclusive in every succeeding year, having first given *three* clear days' notice of the holding of such court or courts, to be fixed on the doors of all the churches and chapels within such city, borough, or place, respectively; or if there be no church or chapel therein, then to be fixed in some public and conspicuous situation within the same respectively; and the overseers or town-clerks who shall have made out the lists of voters as aforesaid, and in the case of the city of London, the returning officer or officers of the said city shall, at the opening of the first court to be held by every such barrister for revising such lists, produce their respective lists before him; and the said overseers and town-clerk shall also deliver to such barrister a copy of the list of the persons objected to, so made out by them as aforesaid; and the clerks of the several livery companies of the city of London, and the town-clerk of every other city or borough, or place, sharing in the election therewith, and the several overseers within every city, borough, or place, as aforesaid, shall attend the court to be held by every such barrister for any such city, borough, or place, as aforesaid, and shall answer upon oath all such questions as such barrister may put to them or any of them, touching any matter necessary for revising the lists of voters; and every such barrister shall insert in such lists the name of every person who shall be proved to his satisfaction to be entitled to vote in the

election of a member or members of Parliament to serve for such city or borough; and such barristers shall retain on the lists of voters for such city or borough the names of all persons to whom no objection shall have been made in the manner hereinbefore-mentioned; and he shall also retain on the said lists the name of every person who shall have been objected to by any person, unless the party so objecting shall appear by himself, or by some one on his behalf, in support of such objection; and where the name of any person inserted in the list of voters for such city or borough shall have been objected to in the manner hereinbefore-mentioned, and the person so objecting shall appear by himself, or by some one on his behalf, in support of such objection, every such barrister shall require the qualification of the person so objected to to be proved; and in case the qualification of such person shall not be proved to the satisfaction of such barrister, or in case it shall be proved that such person is incapacitated by any law or statute from voting in the election of members to serve in Parliament, such barrister shall expunge the name of every such person from the said lists; and he shall also expunge from the said lists the name of every person who shall be proved to him to be dead; and shall correct any mistake, or supply any omission which shall be proved to him to have been made in any of the said lists in respect of the name or place of abode, or nature of the qualification, or local description of the property of any person who shall be included in any such list; provided always, that no person's name shall be inserted by such barrister in any such list for any city or borough, or shall be expunged therefrom, except in the case of death, unless such notice shall have been given as is herein before required in each of the said cases.

And be it enacted, that the overseers of every parish or township shall, for their assistance in making out the lists in pursuance of this Act (upon request made by them, or any of them, at any reasonable time between the day of and the day of , in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty two*, and between the *first* day of *June* and the *last* day of *July* in any succeeding year, to any assessor or collector of taxes, or to any other officer having the custody of any duplicate or tax assessment for such parish or township), have free liberty to inspect any such duplicate or tax assessment, and to extract from thence such particulars as may appear to such overseer or overseers to be necessary; and every barrister appointed under this Act shall have power to require any assessor, collector of taxes, or other officer having the custody of any duplicate or tax assessment, or any overseer or overseers having the custody of any poor-rate, to produce the same respectively before him at any court to be held by him, for the purpose of assisting him in revising the list, to be by him revised in pursuance of this Act.

And be it enacted, that every barrister holding any court under this Act as aforesaid, shall have power to adjourn the same from time to time, and from any one place to any other place or places within the same county, riding, parts, or division, or within the same city or borough, or within any place sharing in the election for such city or borough, but so as that no such adjourned court for revising the lists to be made in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, shall be held after the day of in the said year, and that no such adjourned court for revising the lists to be made in any succeeding year shall be held after the *twenty-fifth day of October* in such respective year; and every such barrister shall have power to administer an oath (or in the case of a Quaker or Moravian, an affirmation) to all persons claiming to be inserted in, or making objection to the omission of any name in the lists for any city or borough, or making objection to the insertion of any name in the lists for any county, riding, parts, or division, or for any city or borough, and to all persons objected against in any of such lists, and to all persons claiming to have any mistake in any of such lists corrected, and to all witnesses who may be tendered on either side; and that if any person taking any oath or making any affirmation under this Act shall wilfully swear or affirm falsely, such person shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished accordingly; and that at the holding of such respective courts the parties shall not be attended by counsel; and that every such barrister shall, upon the hearing in open court, finally determine upon the validity of such claims and objections, and shall for that purpose have the same powers, and proceed in the same manner (except where otherwise directed by this Act) as the returning officer of any county, city, or borough, according to the laws and usages now observed at elections; and such barrister shall in open court write his initials against the names respectively struck out or inserted, and against any part of the said lists in which any mistakes shall have been corrected, and shall sign his name to every page of the several lists so settled.

And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for every barrister appointed by virtue of this Act to require, by summons under his hand, the attendance of any person as a witness before him, at any court to be held by him by virtue of this Act; and if any person so summoned shall not appear before such barrister, and it shall be proved on oath that he was personally summoned, and in case he shall be required to travel more than five miles from his usual place of residence, then that his reasonable expenses were tendered to him, it shall be lawful for such barrister to issue his warrant to compel the appearance of such person as a witness; and if any person appearing or brought as a witness before such barrister shall refuse to be sworn, or being a Quaker or Mo-

ravian, refuse to make his affirmation, or being sworn, or having made his affirmation, shall refuse to answer such questions as may be lawfully put to him by such barrister, touching the matter pending before him, it shall be lawful for such barrister to commit such person to the common jail or house of correction for *seven days*, unless he shall in the mean time submit to be sworn, or to make his affirmation, or to give evidence, as the case may be.

And be it enacted, that, notwithstanding any thing hereinbefore contained, if it shall be made to appear to the Lord Chief Justice, or Judge, who shall have appointed any barrister or barristers under this Act, to revise the list of voters, that by reason of the death, illness, or absence of any such barrister or barristers, or by reason of the insufficiency of the number of such barristers, or from any other cause, such lists cannot be revised within the period directed by this Act, it shall be lawful for such Lord Chief Justice or Judge, and he is hereby required, to appoint one or more barrister or barristers to act in the place of or in addition to the barrister or barristers originally appointed; and such barrister or barristers so subsequently appointed shall have the same powers and authorities in every respect as if they had been originally appointed by such Lord Chief Justice or Judge.

And be it enacted, that the lists of voters for each county, or for the riding, parts, or division of each county, so signed as aforesaid, by any such barrister, shall be forthwith transmitted by him to the clerk of the peace of the county, riding, or parts for which such barrister shall have been appointed, and the clerk of the peace shall keep the said lists among the records of the sessions, arranged with every hundred in alphabetical order, and with every parish and township within such hundred likewise in alphabetical order, and shall forthwith cause the said lists to be fairly and truly copied in the same order in a book to be by him provided for that purpose, and shall prefix to every name so copied out its proper number, beginning the numbers from the first names and continuing them in a regular series down to the last name, and shall complete and deliver such book on or before the day of , in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, and the like book on or before the last day of *October* in every succeeding year, to the sheriff of the county or his under-sheriff, who shall safely keep the same, and shall at the expiration of his office deliver over the same to the succeeding sheriff or his under-sheriff; and the lists of voters for each city or borough so signed as aforesaid by any such barrister shall be forthwith delivered by him to the returning officer for such city or borough, who shall safely keep the same, and shall cause the said lists to be fairly and truly copied in a book to be by him provided for that purpose, with every name therein numbered according to

the directions aforesaid, and shall cause such book to be completed on before the day of _____, in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, and the like book to be completed on or before the last day of *October* in every succeeding year, and shall deliver over such book, together with the lists, at the expiration of his office, to the person succeeding him in such office, and every such book, to be so completed on or before the

day of _____, in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, shall be deemed the register of the electors to vote, after the end of this present Parliament, in the choice of a Member or Members to serve in Parliament for the county, riding, parts, or division of a county, city or borough to which such register shall relate, at any election which may take place after the said day of _____,

in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, and before the first day of *November*, in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three*; and every such book to be so completed on or before the last day of *October*, in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three*, and in every succeeding year, shall be the register of electors to vote at any election, which shall take place between the first day of *November* inclusive, in the year wherein such respective register shall have been made, and the first day of *November* in the succeeding year.

And be it enacted, that the overseers of every parish and township shall cause to be printed copies of the lists so by them to be made in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, and in every succeeding year, and shall deliver such copies to all persons applying for the same, on payment of a reasonable price for each copy; and the monies arising from the sale thereof, shall be accounted for by the said overseers, and applied to the use of their parish or township; and the clerks of the peace shall cause to be printed copies of the registers of the electors for their respective counties, ridings, or parts, or for the divisions of their respective counties; and the returning officer of every city or borough shall cause to be printed copies of the register of the electors for such city or borough; and every such clerk of the peace, and every such returning officer, shall deliver such respective copies to all persons applying for the same, on payment of a reasonable price for each copy; and the monies arising from the sale of all such copies shall be accounted for to the treasurer of the county, riding, or parts, at whose expense the same shall have been printed.

And be it enacted, that the expenses incurred by the overseers of any parish or township, in making out, printing and publishing the lists and notices directed by this Act, and all other expenses incurred by them in carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, shall be defrayed out of the money collected or to be collected for the relief of the poor in such parish or township; and that all expenses incurred by the returning officer of any city or

borough in causing the lists of the electors for such city or borough to be copied out and made into a register, and in causing copies of such register to be printed, shall be defrayed by the treasurer of the county, riding or parts in which such city or borough shall be situate, out of any public money in his hands, and he shall be allowed all such payments in his accounts; and that all such expenses incurred by the returning officer of any city or town, being a county of itself, and having a rate or other similar fund in the nature of a county rate, shall be defrayed out of such rate or fund by the treasurer or other person charged with the collection or disbursement thereof, who shall be allowed all such payments in his accounts: and that all expenses incurred by the clerk of the peace of any county, riding or parts, in causing the lists of the electors for such county, riding or parts, or for any division of such county to be copied out and made into a register, and in causing copies of such register to be printed, and in otherwise carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, shall be defrayed by the treasurer of such county, riding or parts, out of any public money in his hands, and he shall be allowed all such payments in his accounts.

And be it enacted, that every barrister appointed to revise any lists of voters under this Act, shall be paid at the rate of five guineas for every day that he shall be so employed, over and above his travelling and other expenses; and every such barrister, after the termination of his last sitting, shall lay or cause to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the time being, a statement of the number of days during which he shall have been so employed, and an account of the travelling and other expenses incurred by him in respect of such employment; and the said Lords Commissioners shall make an order for the amount to be paid to such barrister. [This clause is printed in italics in the original copy.]

And be it enacted, that in all elections whatever of members to serve in any future Parliament, no inquiry shall be permitted at the time of polling, as to the right of any person to vote, except only whether the person claiming to vote be the same whose name appears in the register of voters for the current year, and whether such person's qualification for voting still continues, and whether such person has previously voted at the same election, all which inquiries the returning officer or his deputy or deputies shall, if required on behalf of any candidate, make from each voter at the time of his tendering his vote, and not after, and shall also, if so required as aforesaid, then and there administer an oath (or in case of a Quaker or Moravian, an affirmation) to such voter, in the following form, that is to say,

"You, A B, do swear [or, being a Quaker or Moravian, do affirm] that you are the same A B whose name appears on the register of voters for this year for the county of

[or, the riding, parts, of division of the county of or the city or borough of as the case may be], and that you still have the same qualification for which your name was inserted in the said register, that is to say [specifying in each case the nature of the qualification as described in the register], and that you have not before voted either here or elsewhere at the present election for the said county [or, for the said riding, parts, or division of the said county, or for the said city or borough, as the case may be].

“ So help you God.”

And no elector shall hereafter, at any such election, be required to take any oath or affirmation, except as aforesaid, in proof of his freehold, residence, age, or other his qualification or right to vote, any law or statute, local or general, to the contrary notwithstanding; and no person claiming to vote at any such election shall be excluded from voting thereat, except by reason of its appearing to the returning officer or his respective deputy that the person so claiming to vote is not the same person whose name appears in such register, or that such person's qualification for voting does not still continue, or that such person has previously polled at the same election, or by reason of such person refusing to take the said oath, or make the said affirmation, or to take any other oath, or make any other affirmation required by any other Act, and not hereby dispensed with; and no scrutiny shall hereafter be allowed by or before any returning officer, with regard to any votes given or tendered at any election of a member or members to serve in any future Parliament; any law, statute, or usage to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Provided always, and be it enacted, that any person, whose name shall have been omitted from any register of voters in consequence of the decision of the barrister who shall have revised the lists from which such registers shall have been formed, may tender his vote at any election at which such register shall be in force, stating, at the same time, the name or names of the candidate or candidates for whom he tendered such vote; and the returning officer, or his deputy, shall enter upon the poll-book every vote so tendered, distinguishing the same from the votes admitted and allowed at such election.

Provided also, and be it enacted, that, upon petition to the House of Commons, complaining of an undue election or return of any member or members to serve in Parliament, any petitioner shall be at liberty to impeach the correctness of the register of voters in force at the time of such election, by proving that, in consequence of the decision of the barrister who shall have revised the list of voters from which such register shall have been formed, the name of any person who voted at such election was improperly inserted or retained in such register, or the name of any person who tendered his vote at such election, improperly

omitted from such register; and the Select Committee appointed for the trial of such petition shall alter the poll taken at such election according to the truth of the case, and shall report their determination thereupon to the house, and the house shall thereupon carry such determination into effect, and the return shall be amended, or the election declared void, as the case may be, and the register corrected accordingly, or such other order shall be made as to the house shall seem proper, and in case of corruption, partiality, or wilful misconduct on the part of such barrister, the said committee may order such sum to be paid by him to the petitioner as such committee shall think reasonable.

And be it enacted, that the sheriffs of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, and the sheriffs of the counties divided by this Act, shall duly cause proclamation to be made of the several days fixed for the election of a knight or knights of the shire for the several ridings, parts, and divisions of their respective counties, and shall preside at the same by themselves or their lawful deputies.

And be it enacted, that at every contested election of a knight or knights to serve in any future Parliament for any county, or for any riding, parts or division of a county, the polling shall commence at nine o'clock in the forenoon of the next day but two after the day fixed for the election, unless such next day but two shall be Saturday or Sunday, and then on the Monday following, at the principal place of election, and also at the several places to be appointed as hereinafter directed for taking polls; and such polling shall continue for two days only, such two days being successive days; (that is to say) for seven hours on the first day of polling, and for eight hours on the second day of polling; and no poll shall be kept open later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the second day, any statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, that the justices of the peace for every county in England and Wales, assembled at the quarter sessions to be holden next after the passing of this Act, or at some special sessions to be appointed by them so assembled as aforesaid (and of which there shall be given, at least, ten days' public notice), shall divide their respective counties, and ridings, parts and divisions of counties, into convenient districts for polling, and shall appoint in each district a convenient place for taking the poll at all elections of a knight or knights of the shire to serve in any future Parliament, in such manner that no person shall have to travel more than fifteen miles from the property in respect of which he claims to vote; provided that no county, or riding, parts or division of county, shall have more than fifteen districts and respective places appointed for taking the poll for such county, riding, parts or division, and that the justices of the peace for every county in England and Wales at the quarter sessions assembled, shall have power to appoint (if they shall so think

fit) other and different districts and places for polling at the end of every two years from the respective preceding appointment to be made for that purpose; and that a list of the districts and places for polling, named in the first and each succeeding appointment under this Act shall be lodged with the clerk of the peace of each county, who shall forthwith cause copies of such list to be printed, and to be fixed on or near the doors of the churches and chapels within each county, or the ridings, parts or divisions of each county, according to the last appointment; and the polls at every election shall be taken within such districts and at such places as shall have been named for that purpose in the appointment in force at the time of such elections.

And be it enacted, that at every contested election for any county or riding, parts, or division of a county, the sheriff, under-sheriff, or sheriff's deputy, shall, if required thereto by or on behalf of any candidate on the day fixed for the election, and if not so required, may, if it shall appear to him expedient, cause to be erected a reasonable number of booths for taking the poll at the principal place of election, and also at each of the polling places so to be appointed as aforesaid, and shall cause to be affixed on the most conspicuous part of each of the said booths the names of the several parishes, townships, and places, for which such booth is respectively allotted; and no person shall be admitted to vote at any such election in respect of any property situate in any parish, township, or place, for which any booth is allotted, except at the booth so allotted; and in case any parish, township, or place shall happen not to be included in any of the districts to be appointed by the justices of the peace as aforesaid, the votes in respect of property situate in any parish, township, or place so omitted, shall be taken at the principal place of election for the county or riding, parts or division of the county, as the case may be.

And be it enacted, that the sheriff shall have power to appoint deputies to preside, and clerks to take the poll at the principal place of election, and also at the several places appointed for taking the poll for any county, or any riding, parts, or division of a county; and that the poll-clerks employed at those several places shall at the close of each day's poll inclose and seal their several books, and shall publicly deliver them, so inclosed and sealed, to the sheriff, under-sheriff, or sheriff's deputy, presiding at such poll, who shall give a receipt for the same, and shall, on the commencement of the poll on the second day, deliver them back, so inclosed and sealed, to the persons from whom he shall have received them; and on the final close of the poll, every such deputy who shall have received any such poll-books shall forthwith deliver or transmit the same, so inclosed and sealed, to the sheriff, or his under-sheriff, who shall receive and keep all the poll-books unopened until the re-assembling of the court on the day next but

one after the close of the poll, unless such next day but one shall be Sunday, and then on the Monday following, when he shall openly break the seals thereon, and cast up the number of votes as they appear on the said several books, and shall openly declare the state of the poll, and shall make proclamation of the member or members chosen not later than *two* o'clock in the afternoon of the said day.

And be it enacted, that at every contested election of a member or members to serve in any future Parliament for any city or borough in England, except the borough of Monmouth, the poll shall commence on the day fixed for the election, or on the day next following, or at the latest on the third day, unless any of the said days be Saturday or Sunday, and then on the Monday following, the particular day for the commencement of the poll to be fixed by the returning officer, and such polling shall continue for two days only, such two days being successive days; (that is to say), for seven hours on the first day of polling, and for eight hours on the second day of polling; and that the poll shall on no account be kept open later than *four* o'clock in the afternoon of such second day; any statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, that at every contested election of a member or members to serve in any future Parliament for any city or borough in England, except the borough of Monmouth, the returning officer shall, if required thereto by or on behalf of any candidate, on the day fixed for the election, and if not so required, may, if it shall appear to him expedient, cause to be erected for taking the poll at such election different booths for different parishes, districts, or parts of such city or borough, which booths may be situated either in one place or in several places, and shall be so divided and allotted into compartments as to the returning officer shall seem most convenient, so that no greater number than *six hundred* shall be required to poll at any one compartment; and the returning officer shall appoint a clerk to take the poll at each compartment, and shall cause to be affixed on the most conspicuous part of each of the said booths the names of the several parishes, districts, and parts for which such booth is respectively allotted; and no person shall be admitted to vote at any such election except at the booth allotted for the parish, district, or part wherein the property may be situate in respect of which he claims to vote, or wherein his place of abode as described in the register may be; but in case no booth shall happen to be provided for any particular parish, district, or part as aforesaid, the votes of persons voting in respect of property situate in any parish, district, or part so omitted, or having their places of abode therein, may be taken at any of the said booths; and the votes of free-men residing out of the limits of the city or borough, but within *seven* statute miles thereof, may be taken at any of the said booths; and public notice of the situation, division, and

allotment of the different booths shall be given *two days* before the commencement of the poll, by the returning officer; and in case the booths shall be situated in different places, the returning officer may appoint a deputy to preside at each place; and at every such election the poll-clerks at the close of each day's poll shall enclose and seal their several poll-books, and shall publicly deliver them so enclosed and sealed to the returning officer or his deputy, who shall give a receipt for the same, and shall, on the commencement of the poll on the second day, deliver them back so enclosed and sealed, to the persons from whom he shall have received the same; and every deputy so receiving any such poll-books, on the final close of the poll, shall forthwith deliver or transmit the same, so enclosed and sealed, to the returning officer, who shall receive and keep all the poll-books unopened until the following day, unless such day be Sunday, and then till the Monday following, when he shall openly break the seals thereon, and cast up the number of votes as they appear on the said several books, and shall openly declare the state of the poll, and make proclamation of the member or members chosen not later than *two o'clock* in the afternoon of the said day; provided always, that the returning officer, or his lawful deputy, may, if he think fit, declare the final state of the poll, and proceed to make the return immediately after the poll shall have been lawfully closed: provided also, that no nomination shall be made, or election holden, of any member for any city or borough, in any church, chapel, or other place of public worship.

Provided always, and be it enacted, that so far as relates to the several boroughs of New Shoreham, Cricklade, Aylesbury, and East Retford, the justices of the peace of the several counties in which the said boroughs are respectively situate, at the quarter sessions to be holden next after the *passing of this Act*, shall divide the said several boroughs into convenient districts for polling, and shall appoint in each district a convenient place for taking the poll at all elections for members to serve in any future Parliament for each of the said boroughs; and that the justices of the peace for each of the said counties, assembled at the quarter sessions, shall have power to appoint (if they shall so think fit) other and different districts and places for polling at the end of every two years from the respective preceding appointment to be made for that purpose; and that a list of the districts and places for polling named in the first and in each succeeding appointment shall be lodged with the clerk of the peace of the respective county, who shall forthwith cause copies of such list to be printed, and to be fixed on the doors of the several churches and chapels within the respective boroughs; and the polls at every election for each of the said boroughs shall be taken within such districts and at such places respectively as shall be named in the appointment in force at the time of such election.

And be it enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall prevent any sheriff or other returning officer, or the lawful deputy of any returning officer, from closing the poll previous to the expiration of the time fixed by this Act, in any case where the same might have been lawfully closed before the *passing of this Act*; and that where the proceedings at any election shall be interrupted or obstructed by any riot or open violence, the sheriff or other returning officer, or the lawful deputy of any returning officer, shall not for such cause finally close the poll, but shall adjourn the same until the following day, or for some other convenient time, as the occasion may require, and, if necessary, shall further adjourn the same until such interruption or obstruction shall have ceased, when the returning officer or his deputy shall again proceed to take the poll: and any day whereon the poll shall have been so adjourned shall not be reckoned one of the two days of polling at such election within the meaning of this Act.

And be it enacted, that from and after the end of this present Parliament, all booths erected for the convenience of taking polls shall be erected at the joint and equal expense of the several candidates, and the same shall be erected by contract with the candidates, if they shall think fit to make such contract, or if they shall not make such contract, then the same shall be erected by the sheriff or other returning officer, at the expense of the several candidates as aforesaid; and that all deputies appointed by the sheriff or other returning officer shall be paid each *two guineas* by the day, and all clerks employed in taking the poll shall be paid each *one guinea* by the day, at the expense of the candidates at such election: provided always, that if any person shall be proposed without his consent, then the person so proposing him shall be liable to defray his share of the said expenses in like manner as if he had been a candidate: provided also, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the candidates or any sheriff or other returning officer from using or hiring any one or more houses or other buildings for the purpose of taking the poll therein, subject always to the same regulations, provisions, and liabilities in every respect as hereinbefore mentioned with regard to booths for taking the poll.

And be it enacted, that the sheriff or other returning officer shall, before the day fixed for the election, cause to be made for the use of each booth or other polling place at such election, a true copy of the register of voters, and shall under his hand certify every such copy to be true.

And be it enacted, that every deputy of a sheriff or other returning officer shall have the same power of administering the oaths and affirmations required by law, and of appointing commissioners for administering such oaths and affirmations as may by law be administered by commissioners, as the sheriff or other returning officer has by virtue of this

or any other Act, and subject to the same regulations and provisions in every respect as such sheriff or other returning officer.

And be it enacted, that from and after the end of this present Parliament, every person who shall have a right to vote in the election of a Member for the borough of Monmouth, in respect of the towns of Newport or Usk, shall give his vote at Newport or Usk respectively, before the deputy for each of such towns, whom the returning officer of the borough of Monmouth is hereby authorised and required to appoint; and every person who shall have a right to vote in the election of a Member for any shire, town or borough, in respect of any place named in the first column of the schedule marked F to this Act annexed, shall give his vote at such place before the deputy for such place, whom the returning officer of the shire, town or borough, is hereby authorised and required to appoint; and every person who shall have a right to vote in the election of a Member for the borough composed of the towns of Swansea, Lougher, Neath, Aberaven, and Ken-fig, shall give his vote at the town in respect of which he shall be entitled to vote; (that is to say), at Swansea before the portreeve of Swansea, and at each of the other towns before the deputy for such town, whom the said portreeve is hereby authorised and required to appoint; and at every contested election for the borough of Monmouth, or for any shire, town or borough named in the second column of the said schedule F, or for the borough composed of the said five towns, the polling shall commence on the day fixed for the respective election, as well at Monmouth as at Newport and Usk respectively, and as well at the shire town or borough as at each of the places sharing in the election therewith respectively, and as well at Swansea, as at each of the four other towns respectively; and such polling shall continue for two days only, such two days being successive days, except where Sunday shall intervene; (that is to say), for seven hours on the first day of polling, and for eight hours on the second day of polling, and that the polling shall on no account be kept open later than four o'clock in the afternoon of such second day; and the returning officer of the borough of Monmouth shall give to the deputies for Newport and Usk respectively, and the returning officer of every shire town or borough named in the second column of the said schedule F, shall give to the deputy for each of the places sharing in the election for such shire town or borough, notice of the day fixed for such respective election, and shall, before the day fixed for such respective election, cause to be made, and to be delivered to every such deputy, a true copy of the register of voters for the borough of Monmouth, or for such shire, town or borough, as the case may be, and shall under his hand certify every such copy to be true; and the portreeve of the town of Swansea shall give notice of the day of election to the deputy for each of the

towns of Lougher, Neath, Aberaven, and Ken-fig, and shall in like manner cause to be made, and to be delivered to every such deputy, a true and certified copy of the register of voters for the borough composed of the said five towns; and the respective deputies for Newport and Usk, and for the respective places named in the first column of the said schedule F, as well as for the towns of Lougher, Neath, Aberaven and Ken-fig, shall respectively take, and conduct the poll, and deliver or transmit the poll-books in the same manner as the deputies of the returning officers of the cities and boroughs in England are hereinbefore directed to do, and shall have the the same powers, and perform the same duties in every respect, as are respectively conferred and imposed on the said deputies by this Act.

And be it enacted, that all laws, statutes, and usages now in force respecting the election of members to serve in Parliament for that part of the United Kingdom called England and Wales, shall be and remain, and are hereby declared to be and remain in full force, and shall apply to the election of members to serve in Parliament for all the places hereby empowered to return Members, as fully and effectually as if those places had heretofore returned members, except so far as any of the said laws, statutes, or usages are repealed or altered by this Act, or are inconsistent with the provisions thereof.

And be it enacted, that if any sheriff, returning officer, barrister, overseer, or any person whatsoever, shall wilfully contravene or disobey the provisions of this Act, or any of them, with respect to any matter or thing which such sheriff, returning officer, barrister, overseer, or other person is hereby required to do, he shall for such his offence be liable to be sued in an action of debt in any of his Majesty's courts of record at Westminster, for the penal sum of *five hundred pounds*, and the Jury before whom such action shall be tried may find their verdict for the full sum of *five hundred pounds*, or for any less sum which the said Jury shall think it just that he should pay for such offence; and the defendant in such action being convicted shall pay such penal sum so awarded, with full costs of suit, to any party who may sue for the same; without prejudice, however, to the right of any party grieved by the same misconduct of such sheriff, returning officer, barrister, overseer, or other person, to recover such damages in an action on the case, for a false return or any other grievance, as he may be entitled to at common law, or by virtue of any statute now in force.

And be it enacted, that if any person named in any register required to be made under this Act, but who at the time of any election shall be in the enjoyment of any office by law disqualifying him from giving his vote in the election of members to serve in Parliament, shall presume to vote in such election, he shall be liable to all penalties and forfeitures

to which he would be subject for the said offence by any law in force at the time of such election, in case this Act had not been passed; and in case of a petition to the House of Commons for altering the return or setting aside the election in which such person shall have voted, his vote shall be struck off by the committee, and such sum shall be by him paid to any petitioner as to such committee shall seem just.

And be it enacted, that if any person shall falsely and deceitfully assume the name or character of any other person whose name shall be inserted in any register required to be made under this Act, and shall thereby vote or attempt to vote as and for such other person in the election of any member to serve in Parliament; or if any person, after having voted at any election shall, again vote or attempt again to vote at the same election, every person so offending shall be guilty of a *misdeemeanour*, and being convicted thereof, shall be for ever afterwards disqualified from voting in any election whatever of any member to serve in Parliament, and shall be liable to such fine, not exceeding *fifty pounds*, or to such imprisonment not exceeding *six months*, as the court before whom he shall be convicted shall think fit; and in case of a petition to the House of Commons for altering the return or setting aside the election in which such person shall have voted, his vote shall be struck off by the committee, and such sum shall be by him paid to any petitioner as to such committee shall seem just.

And be it enacted, that where the committee appointed to try the merits of any petition complaining of an undue election or return of a member or members to serve in Parliament, shall award any sum to be paid in any of the cases mentioned in this Act, such sum shall be recovered in the same manner as costs are directed to be recovered by virtue of the Act passed in the ninth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to the trial of controverted Elections, or Returns of Member to serve in Parliament."

And be it enacted, that all writs to be issued for the election of members to serve in all future Parliaments, and all mandates, precepts, instruments, proceedings, and notices consequent upon such writs, shall be and the same are hereby authorised to be framed and expressed in such manner and form as may be necessary for the carrying the provisions of this act into effect; any law, statute, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall extend to or in any wise affect the election of members to serve in Parliament for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, or shall entitle any person to vote in the election of members to serve in Parliament for the city of Oxford or town of Cambridge, in respect of the occupation of any chambers or premises in any of the colleges or halls of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge.

And be it enacted, that throughout this Act, wherever the words "city or borough," "cities or boroughs," may occur, those words shall be construed to include, except there be something in the subject or context manifestly repugnant to such construction, all towns corporate, cinque ports, districts, or places within England and Wales, which shall be entitled, after this Act shall have passed, to return a member or members to serve in Parliament, other than counties at large, and ridings, parts and divisions of counties at large, and shall also include the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed; and the words "returning officer" shall apply to any person or persons to whom, by virtue of his or their office, either under the present Act, or under any former law, custom, or statute, the execution of any writ or precept doth or shall belong for the election of a member or members to serve in Parliament, by whatever name or title such person or persons may be called; and the words "parish or township" shall extend to every parish, township, vill, hamlet, district or place maintaining its own poor; and the words "overseers of the poor" shall extend to all persons who by virtue of any office or appointment shall execute the duties of overseers of the poor, by whatever name or title such persons may be called, and in whatsoever manner they may be appointed; and that all provisions in this Act relative to any matters to be done by or with regard to justices of the peace for counties, or sessions of the peace for counties, or clerks of the peace for counties, or treasurers of counties, shall extend to the justices, sessions, clerks of the peace, and treasurers of the several Ridings of Yorkshire and parts of Lincolnshire; and that all the said respective justices, sessions, and clerks of the peace shall have power to do the several matters required by this Act, as well within places of exclusive jurisdiction as without; and that no misnomer or inaccurate description of any person or place named or described in any schedule to this Act annexed, or in any list or register of voters, or in any notice required by this Act, shall in any wise prevent or abridge the operation of this Act, with respect to such person or place, provided that such person or place shall be so designated in such schedule, list, register, or notice, as to be commonly understood.

Provided always, and be it enacted, that if a dissolution of the present Parliament shall take place after the passing of this Act, and before the day of in the year *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two*, in such case such persons shall be entitled to vote in the election of members to serve in a new Parliament for any county, or for any riding, parts or division of a county, or for any city or borough, as would be entitled to be inserted in the respective lists of voters for the same, directed to be made under this Act, if the day of election had been the day for making out such respective lists; and such persons shall be entitled to vote in such elec-

tion, although they may not be registered according to the provisions of this Act, anything herein contained notwithstanding; and the polling at such election for any county, or for any riding, parts, or division of a county, may be continued for *fifteen* days, and the polling at such election for any city or borough, may be continued for *eight* days, anything herein contained notwithstanding.

SCHEDULES TO WHICH THE FOREGOING ACT REFERS.

SCHEDULE (A).

Aldborough, Yorkshire.
 Aldeburgh, Suffolk.
 Amersham, Buckinghamshire.
 Appleby, Westmoreland.
 Bedwin (Great), Wiltshire.
 Beeralston, Devonshire.
 Bishops Castle, Shropshire.
 Blechingly, Surrey.
 Boroughbridge, Yorkshire.
 Bossiney, Cornwall.
 Brackley, Northamptonshire.
 Bramber, Sussex.
 Callington, Cornwall.
 Camelford, Cornwall.
 Castle Rising, Norfolk.
 Corfe Castle, Dorsetshire.
 Downton, Wiltshire.
 Dunwich, Suffolk.
 Fowey, Cornwall.
 Gatton, Surrey.
 Grinstead (East), Sussex.
 Haselmere, Surrey.
 Hedon, Yorkshire.
 Heytesbury, Wiltshire.
 Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire.
 Hindon, Wiltshire.
 Ilchester, Somersetshire.
 Looe (East), Cornwall.
 Looe (West), Cornwall.
 Lostwithiel, Cornwall.
 Luggershall, Wiltshire.
 Milborne Port, Somersetshire.
 Minehead, Somersetshire.
 Newport, Cornwall.
 Newton, Lancashire.
 Newtown, Isle of Wight.
 Okehampton, Devonshire.
 Orford, Suffolk.
 Plympton, Devonshire.
 Queenborough, Kent.
 Romney (New), Kent.
 St. Germain's, Cornwall.
 St. Mawe's, Cornwall.
 St. Michael's, or Midshall, Cornwall.
 Saltash, Cornwall.
 Old Sarum, Wiltshire.
 Seaford, Sussex.
 Steyning, Sussex.
 Stockbridge, Hampshire.
 Tregony, Cornwall.
 Wendover, Buckinghamshire.
 Weobly, Herefordshire.
 Whitchurch, Hampshire.
 Winchelsea, Sussex.

Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire.
 Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.

SCHEDULE (B).

Arundel, Sussex.
 Ashburton, Devonshire.
 Calne, Wiltshire.
 Christchurch, Hampshire.
 Clitheroe, Lancashire.
 Dartmouth, Devonshire.
 Droitwich, Worcestershire.
 Eye, Suffolk.
 Grimsby (Great), Lincolnshire.
 Helston, Cornwall.
 Horsham, Sussex.
 Hythe, Kent.
 Launceston, Cornwall.
 Liskeard, Cornwall.
 Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire.
 Malmesbury, Wiltshire.
 Midhurst, Sussex.
 Morpeth, Northumberland.
 Northallerton, Yorkshire.
 Petersfield, Hampshire.
 Reigate, Surrey.
 Rye, Sussex.
 St. Ives, Cornwall.
 Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire.
 Thirsk, Yorkshire.
 Totness, Devonshire.
 Wareham, Dorsetshire.
 Westbury, Wiltshire.
 Wilton, Wiltshire.
 Woodstock, Oxfordshire.

SCHEDULE (C).

Principal Places to be Boroughs and the Returning Officers

Manchester, Lancashire—The Boroughreeve and Constables of Manchester, Returning Officers.
 Birmingham, Warwickshire—Two Bailiffs of Birmingham, Returning Officers.
 Leeds, Yorkshire—The Mayor of Leeds, Returning Officer.
 Greenwich, Kent.
 Sheffield, Yorkshire—The Master Cutler, Returning Officer.
 Sunderland, Durham.
 Devonport, Devonshire.
 Wolverhampton, Staffordshire—The Constable of the Manor of the Deanery of Wolverhampton, Returning Officer.
 Tower Hamlets, Middlesex.
 Finsbury, Middlesex.
 Mary-le-bone, Middlesex.
 Lambeth, Surrey.
 Bolton, Lancashire—The Boroughreeves of Great and Little Bolton, Returning Officers.
 Bradford, Yorkshire.
 Blackburn, Lancashire.
 Brighton, Sussex.
 Halifax, Yorkshire.
 Macclesfield, Cheshire—The Mayor of Macclesfield, Returning Officer.
 Oldham, Lancashire.

Stockport, Cheshire—The Mayor of Stockport,
Returning Officer.
Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.
Stroud, Gloucestershire.

SCHEDULE (D).

*Principal Places to be Boroughs, and the
Returning Officers.*

Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire.
Bury, Lancashire.
Chatham, Kent.
Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.
Dudley, Worcestershire.
Frome, Somersetshire.
Gateshead, Durham.
Huddersfield, Yorkshire.
Kidderminster, Worcestershire—The High
Bailiff of Kidderminster, Returning Officer.
Kendal, Westmorland—The Mayor of Kendal,
Returning Officer.
Rochdale, Lancashire.
Salford, Lancashire—The Boroughreeve of
Salford, Returning Officer.
South Shields, Durham.
Tynemouth, Northumberland.
Wakefield, Yorkshire.
Walsall, Staffordshire—The Mayor of Walsall,
Returning Officer.
Warrington, Lancashire.
Whitby, Yorkshire.
Whitehaven, Cumberland.

SCHEDULE (E).

*Names of Places sharing in the Election of
Members, with the Shire Towns or Prin-
cipal Boroughs, and the County in which
such Boroughs are situated.*

Amlwch, Holyhead, and Llaugefni—sharing
with Beaumaris, Anglesea.
Aberystwith, Lampeter, and Adpar—sharing
with Cardigan, Cardiganshire.
Llanelly—sharing with Caermarthen, Caer-
marthenshire.
Pwllheli, Nevin, Conway, Bangor, and Cric-
ceith—sharing with Caernarvon, Caernar-
vonshire.
Ruthin, Holt, and Town of Wrexham—shar-
ing with Denbigh, Denbighshire.
Rhyddlan, Overton, Caerwis, Caergwrely, St.
Asaph, Holywell, and Mold—sharing with
Flint, Flintshire.
Cowbridge, Merthyr Tydvil, Aberdare, and
Llantrissant—sharing with Cardiff, Glam-
organshire.
Llanidloes, Welsh Pool, Machynlth, Llanfyl-
lin, and Newtown—sharing with Mont-
gomery, Montgomeryshire.
Narbeth and Fishguard—sharing with Haver-
fordwest, Pembrokeshire.
Tenby, Wiston, and Town of Milford—sharing
with Pembroke, Pembrokeshire.
Knighton, Rhayder, Kevinleece, Knucklas,
and Town of Presteigne—sharing with
Radnor, Radnorshire.

SCHEDULE (F).

Counties to be Divided.

| | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Cheshire | Northumberland |
| Cornwall | Northamptonshire |
| Cumberland | Nottinghamshire |
| Derbyshire | Shropshire |
| Devonshire | Somersetshire |
| Durham | Staffordshire |
| Essex | Suffolk |
| Gloucestershire | Surrey |
| Kent | Sussex |
| Hampshire | Warwickshire |
| Lancashire | Wiltshire |
| Leicestershire | Worcestershire |
| Norfolk | |

SCHEDULE (G).

*Cities and Towns and Counties thereof, Coun-
ties at large in which Cities and Towns
and Counties thereof, are to be included.*

Caermarthen—Caermarthenshire.
Chester—Cheshire.
Coventry—Warwickshire.
Gloucester—Gloucestershire.
Kingston-upon-Hull—East Riding of York-
shire.
Lincoln—Parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire.
London—Middlesex.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Northumberland.
Worcester—Worcestershire.
York and Ainsty—North Riding of Yorkshire.

[The Bill contains several other schedules,
merely relating to the details necessary for
carrying its provisions into effect.]

I have already said that this bill is, in
my opinion, *better* than the former one,
by which I mean *better for the people at
large*; and I am now about to state the
reasons on which that opinion is found-
ed. But it will be necessary, first, to
state (under seven distinct heads), as
shortly, and yet as clearly, as I can, what
are the alterations that have been made
in the bill.

1. The former bill wholly *disfranchised*
56 boroughs: the new bill dis-
franchises the SAME NUMBER of
boroughs, but makes some altera-
tion in the boroughs disfranchised;
that is, takes some out of the
schedule, and puts others in.
2. The former bill *half-disfranchised*
41 boroughs: the new bill dis-
franchises but 30.
3. The former bill enfranchised, by
giving ONE MEMBER to each of the
towns of Bolton, Brighton, Brad-

ford, Blackburn, Macclesfield, Stockport, Stoke-upon-Trent, Halifax, Stroud, and Huddersfield: the new bill gives TWO MEMBERS to each of these; it gives a member to CHATHAM, which the former bill did not; and it gives an additional member to the COUNTY of MONMOUTH.

4. The former bill took away the right of voting from the out-lying freemen and burgesses; that is to say, from such as did not reside within the precincts of the city or borough; and it provided that, after the expiration of the lives of the freemen and burgesses now having a right to vote, the right should be wholly taken away from all freemen and burgesses in future; that is to say, that no freeman or burgess, not having a right to vote now, should ever hereafter acquire that right in virtue of his corporate capacity: the new bill alters this matter; it ensures to resident burgesses and freemen *for ever* the right of voting as before; it also provides that such freemen and burgesses as are resident within seven miles of the city or borough shall still have a right to vote.
5. The former bill was somewhat dubious in its meaning with regard to the qualification of the *ten-pound voters*: the new bill states clearly, that every man of full age, not legally disqualified, occupying a house, warehouse, or shop, separately or jointly with land, and being assessed to the poor-rates, and of ten pounds a year *value*, shall have a vote.
6. The former bill left the limits of boroughs to be settled by commissioners: the new bill settles the limits itself.
7. It appears to be intended to give charters of corporation to the great towns which have now no corporations; and, when that is done, the mayors or chief magistrates are to be the returning officers: the former bill contained no contingent provision of this sort.

FIRST HEAD. With regard to this, five rotten boroughs are abolished by the bill instead of five *less rotten*, which must be allowed to be an alteration for the better.

SECOND HEAD. It was not *desirable* to see *eleven* members additional given to the small remaining boroughs; but

THIRD HEAD. This is more than twice compensated for by giving *eleven* members in addition to these eleven large and populous towns; for, if any two, nay, any *one* sent by the people of these towns, do not tell for more than the whole eleven from the half-rotten boroughs, not only is any reform of no use, but the people will deserve never to be better off than they now are.

THE FOURTH HEAD frightens Doctor BLACK, who seems to think, that the *retaining of the freemen* will bring back bribery and corruption; that it will bring back a "*jobbing in freemen*," and thereby swamp the independent voters. In the first place, the Doctor does not seem to be at all aware of the *new soul* that this change will put into the people; he does not seem to be aware, that the infamy of voting contrary to a man's well-known wishes, will become equal to the infamy of thieving or of robbing; he does not seem to be aware, that to little purpose indeed have we roused every drop of English blood against the boroughmongers and their practices, if bribery and corruption are again to stalk forth in open day. The Doctor always seems to look upon this reform as a thing which is to produce only a mere *legal* effect, and that not a very extensive one; else he would never thus talk of a "*jobbing in freemen*" swamping the independent voters. Besides that there is no danger of this, the bill still cuts off the *distant residing freemen*; and those are the only part of the freemen that have hardly ever acted an infamous part. The resident voters have, nine times out of ten, acted an honest part. I had a majority at Coventry of the resident freemen, who were "*swamped*" by the execrable villains that were sent down from London for ELLICE and MOORE, by the aid of a subscription, at the head of which was old

guttling CURTIS, and, I remember, about the tail of which was Alderman Woon, from whom, however, I did not shrink the next year when he had to stand in the front of the battle for the poor Queen. I have seen many ruffians in my lifetime. The *reporters* I never saw; and I thank God for it; I never saw the little House of Commons; I have not seen *another assemblage of persons* for these twenty years at least; I once saw a congregation of *Hampshire parsons*, and Lord Cochrane and I voted unanimously that we had never seen their equals before; but I have seen soldiers, sailors, tide-waiters, and Dover boatmen; and I solemnly declare that the "*London voters*" that came to Coventry, were the most impudent, insolent, rapacious, base, and ruffian-like crew that I ever set my eyes upon; and, with the exception of the GREAT LIAR himself, the greatest liars, the sound of whose nasty hateful voices I ever heard. The resident freemen, on the contrary, were amongst the best people I ever saw in my life. My readers will recollect that I expressed my regret that the resident freemen should lose their right of voting; yet, so great was my horror of the non-resident villains, and of the base bribery carried on with them, that I was willing to consent to the disfranchisement of the others for the sake of getting rid of this great abomination. Besides which, observe, the infamous wretches of non-resident freemen did, in fact, *disfranchise* the resident freemen; for they always were able to decide the election. Every-thing depended upon the London voters; and these miscreants always sold themselves to the highest bidder. Then, again, London always a hell upon earth, if masses of the most horrid wickedness can make a place such, became almost a real hell at the approach of every general election, for a month before which, a thousand or two of infamous attorneys or other borough agents were carrying on the dreadful work of buying false oaths. And this is that "*institution of the country*" as they call it, which the rigid piety of the bishops would not permit the lords

spiritual to consent to overthrow! The freemen to whom the right of voting will remain, will find their right rest upon the true constitutional grounds. The right was instituted in order that the working people should have their fair share in choosing the makers of the laws, and their qualification was founded on their having served an apprenticeship *to learn to work*. Nothing could be more just, nothing more wise than this; but the law supposed that they would continue to be *working men*, or to be living in their city or borough on the fruits of their earnings. It never contemplated that they should go a hundred miles off, become footmen, grooms, scavengers, dustmen, keepers of brothels, swindlers, pickpockets, or grave robbers, or perhaps the receivers of bodies stolen from the grave or murdered; and then, when an election came, go down to the city or borough with their pockets full of bribes to nullify the voice of the honest and industrious freemen who had stayed at home. The law never contemplated this; and the law will now put the matter to rights.

Doctor Black is, therefore, very greatly deceived if he imagines that this alteration will produce an effect against the interest of the people. But the bill ought to define what *residence* means; for cases might arise which would produce a *temporary* residence of these monstrous vagabonds. Let this point be secured, and this part of the bill is a vast improvement. It makes a great extension of suffrage; it preserves the right of voting to great numbers of real working men; men who have served an apprenticeship to learn to work; and I look upon this alteration alone to be far more sufficient to outweigh all the advantages which the aristocracy can possibly derive from the alterations that are made in Schedule B. It seems, too, that this alteration was greatly *cheered* by the opponents of the former bill: it was this, it seems, which alarmed the Doctor; knowing, I suppose, that the boroughmongers and their adherents, being the *wisest* amongst mankind, would not have cheered, of course, if this alteration

in the bill had not been clearly advantageous to them. In every point of view it was just to retain this description of voters. Here are great numbers of working men with votes, whether married or single, whether with house or without one; but possessing *in themselves* a right to vote, that right resting on the *best of all foundations*; the having *worked* to the advantage of the state, and being proved by their *servitude*. Away goes, then, the unjust and stupid principle, that *house, or land, or money*, ought to form the only qualifications. The power of England has, in a great degree, arisen from her great perfection in the mechanic arts; and this has arisen from the *long apprenticeships*, to which, too, she has owed a great deal of that *patient industry* which has distinguished her from *all* other nations; and therefore, if for none but this moral effect, the rights gained by apprenticeship ought to be preserved; and, besides, this alteration provides for an extension of the suffrage beyond that which was secured by the former bill.

FIFTH HEAD. I am not well enough acquainted with the *local circumstances* of any great town to be able to say positively, whether this alteration will, or will not, make the number of voters in the great towns *less* than it was before, or not. But, if Mr. PLACE, in a published speech of his *against* the new bill, stated what was correct, it will *augment the number*; and then I am decidedly for the alteration. And as to Mr. PLACE's fears, that this sort of *scot-and-lot test* will give rise to bribery and corruption, such as were "FORMERLY carried on in Westminster," he may be reminded, that the PRESENT state of Westminster is even *worse* than its former state, if *annihilation* be worse than infamy; for, by the schemes of Burdett, backed by the Government, Westminster is, in the representative body, no more than GATTON or OLD SARUM. But where is there *another* great town, in which all the tradespeople, and all the working people too, are the supple dependents on the court, the aristocracy, the club-houses, the

offices of Government, and the tax and tithe eaters? Oh, no! Mr. PLACE, on this side of those gates that are guarded by SIN and DEATH, there is no other mass of baseness equal to this; and if we wanted any proof; if not satisfied with what we see every day; if we wanted any specific fact to prove to us the *annihilation* of the voice of the people of Westminster, have we it not in this: that in August, 1830, BURDETT and HOBHOUSE were *pelted off the hustings* of Covent-garden, by the very people who are still insulted by having them called their *representatives*; that they were actually obliged to run off to avoid being *knocked on the heads* with those cabbages and turnips, from which they were sheltered, in their hasty flight, by the invulnerable skull of that public-spirited Achilles, who has, the newspapers tell us, now *bequeathed that wonderful skull to the surgeons*, and of course, leaving them to do what they like with the brains, *when they find them*? Have we not here a proof of the total annihilation of the voice of the people in Westminster? But, Mr. PLACE, you must first make the public-spirited men in the hives of industry, what the servile creatures of Westminster are, before a state of things can arise in those towns like that which we witness here.

The suffrage appointed by this bill, is not, however, what I could wish it: and, it is very far from being that suffrage which I have clearly proved to be *a right*, inherent in every man. But, no man denies, that a man 20 years and 11 months of age has this as perfect as a man 21 years of age: yet we agree to restrict the right, in this case. The restriction is imposed by expediency; and this right, like every other, must be considered as always limited by expediency; that is to say, by considerations connected with the general good, not excluding by any means, the good of the working classes themselves. Nobody will deny that political qualification is as complete as it can be in the United States of America; yet there is, in all the states, a qualification required beyond that of the mere existence of the

man, and of his residence on the spot. In some of the states the voter must be a freeholder and nothing less; in Massachusetts, he must be worth a hundred pounds at the time of his being enrolled as a voter; in Pennsylvania, he must have paid some *direct tax*, county or parochial; in all the states he must be enrolled as a resident a considerable time before the election; and in the state of Connecticut, the most democratic of all, he must have served in the militia within so long a time of the day of voting; he must have paid a state tax besides his parochial rates; and in either case, he must, if required, produce credible testimonials to his good moral character; so that if people imagine that true freedom cannot exist unless the possession of a head and hands and legs and a tongue to speak with be quite sufficient to qualify a man to give a vote at elections, true freedom does not exist in the United States of America.

Besides, we are to look not after what we wish for, but after what we can possess. I might wish for a great heap of real gold instead of the copyright of my little book called *Paper against Gold*; but if I, given up to this magnificent wish, were to neglect the profits which I derive from my little book, I should be a magnificent fool for my pains. I allow that the unmarried weaver, who is a lodger, and who pays no parish rates, has as clear a *right* to a vote as the married weaver has who rents a house at ten pounds a year. But, can he exercise the right? Is it practicable to give him the exercise of that right, without the adoption of a rule, which, in its unlimited operation, would do him more harm, and all his fellow-workmen along with him, than it could possibly do him good? How would he like to go up to vote in company with a lord's footman, a parson's lacquey, a stock-jobber's runner, a game-tyrant's game-keeper, a police scout, an excise-man, a marker at a billiard-table, a notorious pick-pocket, a runaway from the hulks; leaving out the soldiers and sailors, as being too good for such company, but including the pensioners, the

sinecurists, and OLIVER and EDWARDS, if they were still residing here; how would the honest and industrious single weaver like to go up to poll in such company, neither of them having house to live in any more than he? Yet, if there be no qualification; if there be no settled and previous residence required, such must be the description of voters. In another state of society, a great part of this vermin would not exist; but they do exist here at present; and if there were no limitation to the right, there would be great danger of their overwhelming of the honest working people. The chopsticks I see excluded not without great regret, especially those that are householders. I should be well disposed to stickle for them with all my might; but I am satisfied that the power which this bill will give to the working people, will enable the towns of the north to protect the chopsticks of the south and of the east and the west; and therefore I am willing to take it, and to give it that fair trial to which a measure containing so much good is justly entitled.

I am aware of the natural dislike which every man has to be shut out from the enjoyment of that which is his due, and of which so many thousands in the hives of industry are every way worthy, and whom this bill will not qualify to vote. I am well aware that, looking only at the privation, they are impatient at being presented with a detail of the benefits. I am aware, that to ensure the cheers of men, thus justly angry with what is done, I ought to foster their discontent; but I am also aware that a short time will convince them that I am best consulting their good as well as the preservation of my own character, by giving all the support in my power to this measure of the Government. They must all be convinced that it is utterly impossible for me to be actuated by any other motive than that of promoting the general good, in aiding as far as I am able in restoring to our country harmony and happiness, good living and virtuous conduct, the only sure foundation of national greatness.

I know of no ambition equal to that which I feel, of being esteemed and beloved by the working people of England; but even this prize, which I value above all others, I will not obtain by disguising sentiments which I sincerely entertain, and which I think it my duty to utter. I am as fond of praise, perhaps, as most other men; but I have always said, with the honest poet of many years ago, and I trust that my conduct will prove the sincerity of my saying,

"Give me an honest fame, or give me none."

The new corporations alluded to in the bill, to resemble that of the city of London, have frightened some people, and it would frighten me, if I did not reflect that the Government has no lands, houses, manors, church-livings, tolls, and other such things, to give to the new corporations; and that if the Ministry establish gangs of guttlers and guzzlers, they must feed them and drench them out of their own pockets. Nothing is more desirable than the establishment of corporate municipal governments in the great towns. I have lived, rented a great house, and carried on great business, in each of the cities of NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA, whose corporations are modelled upon that of London; and the whole world cannot produce two cities, or towns, in which the peace is so well kept, in which justice is so duly and so uprightly administered, in which the laws are so cheerfully obeyed, and in which the magistrates are so highly-respected and so much beloved. And why is all this? And why are there none of the jobbing and none of the guttling and guzzling that we behold here? Because the members of the corporation are elected, from top to bottom, by the inhabitant householders; and because they have not the fingering of the public money, or of one farthing of the public property, other than the taxes imposed upon the citizens for the uses of the city, which is accounted for as scrupulously as a banker accounts to his customer for his deposits; and which account is regularly published, in all its details, for the information of the citizens. If the Ministers will give us

corporations like these, a very great blessing they will confer upon the country; and I am not afraid that they will give us guttlers and guzzlers and jobbers: for the people would not endure them. The nests, which already exist, will be broken up; and, therefore, I am not at all alarmed at the thought of new corporations.

WM. COBBETT,

FRANCE.

My readers will remember that, from the moment of TALLEYRAND being sent hither by LOUIS-PHILIPPE, I pronounced that the design of this Fundholder-citizen-King was to carry on the old system under a new name; that he was an enormous fundholder; that he would sacrifice the people of France to the Jews; and that the "NATIONAL GUARD," which he was establishing, was intended to compel the people to endure half-starvation, if necessary to the full payment of the interest of A DEBT contracted by the Bourbons, and that, too, for the real, sole, and almost avowed purpose of making the French people slaves for ever! My readers will remember, that I published, in the French language, several addresses to the French people, to make them see this; and that I have all along insisted, that the efforts of this fundholder-citizen-King and his fundholder Ministers, all tended to make the French even more completely slaves than they had been under old rabbit-shooter, Charles the Tenth. NOW, then, I beg those my readers to read the following article from the well-known correspondent of the MORNING CHRONICLE (date 13th Dec.), who has written so long and with so much spirit in that paper as its Paris correspondent. I beg my readers to go through this article with attention; and they will see, that if the days of Louis-Philippe be not actually numbered, it would not require a great many figures to number them, and those of the French funds, both put together; but, indeed, they are one and the same. The writer takes some passages from the Register of the 3d of this

month; and his article is a commentary on them; and is also a very able description of the *financial affairs of France*.

FINANCIAL STATE OF FRANCE—WE CANNOT GO ON AS WE ARE DOING—NECESSITY FOR A NEW STATE OF SOCIETY—THE GOVERNMENT IS MERELY POSTPONING THE EVIL DAY FOR THE STOCK-JOBBER.

"At Paris the National Guards are the fundholders, of whom Louis-Philippe is the greatest. . . . As long as that debt exists there can be no tranquillity in France; and when the debt shall cease to exist, then will come the Republic. . . . In France, as here, all is usury and monopoly, both of which are upheld by the systems which the Governments pursue. . . . These evils go on producing greater and greater effects every day. The working part of the community always suffer more in degree than the other parts; the working part consists of the millions. They will endure only to a certain point—and when they will endure no longer, the whole fabric of the system, after rocking to and fro for a while, comes tumbling down upon the heads of its upholders. . . . When Charles X. was shoved down, Louis-Philippe came and perched himself upon the stool—but it is now over. . . . The French Debt will be swept away, and, in all human probability, it will end in creating a republic."—*Mr. Cobbett's Register*, of Dec. 3, pages 632, 633, 634.

TO THE

EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

Paris, Dec. 10, 1831.

SIR—Yes, the French Debt will be swept away—must be swept away—cannot but be swept away—and then, in all human probability, will come a republic!—Every word of the extract I have prefixed to this letter should be written in letters of gold—should be graven on the front of the Bourse—on the ceiling and walls of your Stock Exchange—should be printed in every pocket-book—should be entered in page 1 of every ledger, and no merchant, no rentier, no nobleman, no mechanic, no minister, no monarch, should ever rise in the morning, or go to bed at night, without first saying his prayers, and then reading this extract from *Mr. Cobbett's Register*. *Mr. Cobbett* is not inspired

as were the writers of the sacred canon, but every word of his citation is as true as the Gospel of St. Mark! Yes, yes! the working classes will only endure to a certain point, and when they will endure no longer, the "whole fabric of the system, after rocking to and fro for a while, will most positively come tumbling hown upon the heads of its upholders." Hear this, ye sinecurists, ye English boroughmongers, and ye French placemen; hear this, chief of the fundholders, Louis-Philippe, King of the French in December, 1831; and prepare for that change which shall, which will, which must take place when the millions will endure no longer, and when this dreadful system of grinding and taxing the millions will, in all human probability, lead us to a republic.

I have often blamed myself during the last six months for not taking up this subject of the "Financial state of France." My correspondence with the *Morning Chronicle* enables me to do some good to my fellow-creatures, and I have often reproached myself for not making this subject of taxation more prominent. But *Mr. Cobbett* has roused me from my lethargy—has convinced me, in his inimitable paper, from which I have quoted, that the matter must be no longer delayed—and the affairs of Lyons have come as an immense argument of fact to support the most philosophical and certain theory ever submitted to the consideration of man.

Mr. Cobbett, you are right—and you are right though all should be against you—and you are as right in your opinion as to France, as you are doubtless in those you entertain relative to England. We cannot go on as we are doing—the working classes make the millions—the millions of labourers—of tax-payers, and not of tax-eaters—of those who work by day and night to eat bread and drink water, and to give Louis-Philippe eighteen millions of francs to support him in unheard-of luxury, when he has a larger private fortune than is necessary to support the population of a small town in France. We cannot go on as we are doing; and if the Rentiers will buy and will sell their stocks with their

eyes blinded, it shall not be my fault that they remain unenlightened and ignorant.

The financial situation of France is terrible! After all the bloody and successful wars of Napoleon, he, with all his faults, and he had many, left us only a debt of sixty millions of francs per annum. Now the funded debt is two hundred and four millions per annum of Rentes, and we have very few more souls to pay this vast difference. This debt has been increased eight millions of Rentes since the Revolution of July; not to obtain our frontiers—not to add Belgium to our provinces—not to secure us allies among the people—not to effect the triumph of liberty in Spain, or Portugal, or Italy, or Poland, or Belgium, or Germany; but this increase has been occasioned by the anti-national and detestable *juste milieu* system, which desires, above all things, to maintain the treaties of the Holy Alliance, and add one more to their number.

Well, then, what is this debt composed of—this increased debt from the period when Napoleon abdicated, or, if you will, was driven from his throne—to the moment when Charles X. was conducted to Cherbourg? How came this large, this frightful, this oppressive, this killing increase? 1. Because the debts of the Bourbons were paid. 2. Because the scoundrels the emigrants were remunerated. 3. Because the PEERS OF FRANCE!—yes, gracious heavens! because the PEERS OF FRANCE were paid and pensioned. 4. Because a war was undertaken by France against the cause of liberty in Spain! 5. Because the Bourbons and their ministers and agents and courtesans were fed on gold and silver, and drank wine at twelve, fifteen, and twenty francs the bottle by hundreds of dozens each day, whilst the tax-payers worked from four o'clock in the morning until ten at night, to obtain sufficient money to purchase bread and vegetables, and pay the tax-gatherer. 6. Because the Bourbons made an expensive war against the Dey of Algiers, who had been cajoled by France out of money due to him, and was then dethroned, because he demanded payment.

7. Because the Clergy were paid to keep the people in ignorance. 8. Because Swiss troops were paid to fire on the French people if they would demand their rights and liberties. 9. Because expensive and sumptuous establishments for ambassadors were kept up at Foreign Courts by the French Government to maintain the Holy Alliance System. 10. Because France was saddled with an immense expenditure, by the Holy Alliance, for having imposed upon her against her will an anti-national and Jesuitical Government. 11. Because a large standing army was maintained during a time of peace and order, to keep down popular movements in France occasioned by the faults and vices of this anti-national Government; and 12th, Because, during the whole period of the Restoration, spies, mistresses, discharged ministers, courtiers, and foreigners (whom I shall name hereafter), were paid pensions by the Bourbons out of the earnings of the millions: and the French Press, such as the *Debats*—the *Universel*—the *Quotidienne*—the *Gazette de France*—the *Drapeau Blanc*, and a host of others, received regularly annual stipends for supporting the Bourbons, for siding with Villele, and Peyronnet, and all the other public robbers of France, and for telling the people they ought to feel too happy in being governed “by LEGITIMATE PRINCES!”

Now you know why our debt increased from sixty millions of rentes to two hundred millions of rentes during the Restoration!! And now you know why the taxes increased—why plan after plan was resorted to to meet the increased and increasing expenditure—and why he, who cajoled with most address the tax-payers and the rentiers (I mean, of course, M. de Villele), was most loved and most flattered by the Bourbons, the Peers, the kept-mistresses, the priests, the Jesuits, and the courtiers.

At length came the Revolution of July, 1830! The people rejoiced and were glad—not because Charles X. was shoved down, and because Louis-Philippe perched himself upon the stool

(as Mr. Cobbett observes); but they rejoiced, and were glad, because they expected to have more liberty and pay less taxes; to have a Citizen King or Hereditary President—and because they said, if we have not a Republic by name, we shall, at least, have a cheap and a National Government. Little did the people dream in July, 1830, of making loans to keep up an army which should rest inactive whilst Poland was crushed, whilst Italy was invaded, and whilst the Spanish Constitutionalists were driven from their native land! Little did the people dream, in July 1830, that the question for which they were risking their lives, was to be one merely between “Peter” and “Paul”—or, if you will, between “Charles” and “Louis!” Little did those who made the barricades and fought at them, and drove away the Bourbons, and the Priests, and the Jesuits, and the Courtiers, and the titled — of France—little did they believe that the same Budget would be proposed—more taxes be laid on the millions—an enormous and monstrous Civil List be demanded—and the public money expended in altering the gardens of the Tuileries to make private walks for the Citizen King, and his sons and daughters!! and this at a time when a workman at Lyons gains TEN-PENCE PER DAY TO SUPPORT HIMSELF, HIS WIFE, AND PERHAPS TWO OR THREE INFANT CHILDREN, UNABLE TO WORK ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR TENDER YEARS!!!! I say, little did those who made the Revolution of July believe or dream that such would be the termination of the events of the “great week!!”

Since the Revolution of July, 1830, the debt has been still further increased!! NEARLY EIGHT MILLIONS OF FRANCS per annum have been added to the former amount, and France is now saddled with a debt, the capital of which amounts to more than FOUR MILLIONS OF FRANCS, and the annual amount of interest to TWO HUNDRED AND FOUR MILLIONS OF RENTES. Besides this funded debt, there is also an annuity debt on lives, and a floating debt of THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF CAPITAL

in Treasury Bonds and Exchequer Bills, which have to be paid off out of the earnings of the hard-working poor.

Now the population of France is THIRTY-TWO MILLIONS; the expenses of the actual Government are ONE BILLION TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS OF FRANCS PER ANNUM, including the interest on the funded debt; and this sum has to be paid by the population. Of this thirty-two millions, only ONE-FIFTH are taxed directly, since four-fifths are children and persons of tender years, or in circumstances dependent on others, as domestic servants, &c. THUS SIX MILLIONS OF PERSONS IN FRANCE HAVE TO PAY PER ANNUM THE SUM OF ONE BILLION TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS OF FRANCS! This is TWO HUNDRED FRANCS PER ANNUM to be paid by each taxpayer! Of this sum FORTY FRANCS EACH PERSON PER ANNUM, OR ONE FIFTH, consists of the interest on the debt! a debt contracted to ruin France—to impose on her an anti-national government—to maintain it on the throne for fifteen years—to make wars unjust and unnecessary—to support priests, mistresses, Jesuits, and a bribed and corrupted royalist press; and since the Revolution of 1830, increased, in order to cheat, to cajole France out of the natural results of that very revolution?

Now, then, remember that each taxpayer has to contribute two hundred francs per annum out of his earnings towards the expenses of the Government promised to be “cheap! true! and national!” in July, 1830. But, besides this, the tax-payers have something else to pay! They have now to clothe themselves as NATIONAL GUARDS—to maintain themselves so clothed—and to calculate on a loss of a time, and, therefore, of money, for the hours which, during each month, they are obliged to discharge those duties—to mount guard—attend at reviews—and perform exercise. The National Guard service costs at least, in towns, 200 francs per annum—and in villages, at least 100 francs per annum. I admit that a considerable portion of this charge falls on the middling classes, but it also, in all rural communes, falls heavily on the labouring

people. Besides these taxes and the National Guard service, there are local taxes, such as a duties payable for the entry of wine and victuals into a town, which are collected at the "Octroi," in order to support those local expenses which are not paid by the Government out of the general budget. For instance, a commune is obliged to build a church. The Government will give so much out of the general budget, and the commune is obliged to pay the remainder; so that although it is generally said that the budget in France includes all local as well as general expenses, yet, in truth, it does no such thing. Besides this, we have now a new system, introducing to an extent most dangerous—and that is the system of making local loans to meet local wants. Then the commune is to pay this local tax and support the burden, and thus bills are every week being introduced by the Minister of Finance, to enable this and that commune, and this and that parish, to borrow money for local objects. Loan-making is, of all systems, the most easy for obtaining money, and the very facility with which they are procured are sure to end in our ruin!

Well, then, you perceive that each tax-payer, who is not a National Guard, will pay, at all events, 200 francs per annum; in most, or, at least, in a vast many communes, on account of local taxes not supported by the state, an additional 50 francs, making 250 francs per annum. That a tax-payer, who is a National Guard in a town, will have to pay, at least, a total of 450 francs; and one who is a National Guardsman in a commune, from 300 to 350 francs per annum! This is frightful!!! It is awful!!! It is an account which would make the stoutest heart tremble, and even Baron Rothschild shudder, if he dared to contemplate it!

In the canton de Vaud, in Switzerland, where there is a fine climate, a good soil, a national government, wise laws, liberty, civilization, colleges of learning, newspapers, literature, good society, and all the delights of society; but where, alas! alas! there is no public debt, and no monarchical institutions;

but where the unfortunate beings are republicans!—the average of each tax-payer is not twenty francs per annum, or one-tenth of that in France! Do you think we do not know and feel this every day and every hour? Yes, Mr. Cobbett, you are right. "*The French Debt will be swept away, and in all human probability it will end in creating a republic.*"

But how are the tax-payers to support this expenditure? Why, by making new loans! Yes, we are to have new loans! New loans for France! and new loans for Paris! and new loans for the Departments! But how is the interest of these loans to be paid? By the taxes! and who are to pay these taxes? Why the French people, "the working part," as Mr. Cobbett says, "which consists of the millions;" yes, these are to pay the present, and all future taxes!! Can they do so, even if disposed? I will answer this question in another letter; but, for the present, I will give you some general data, and then you will judge for yourself. No, no; the millions shall not, will not, must not, cannot, if they would, continue to support this grinding, this ruinous, this overwhelming system of oppression.

A workman at Lyons gains 400 francs a year! A superior workman 500 francs, a foreman 700 francs!! What! and out of the 400 is a workman to pay 200 for taxes?—out of 500 is a workman to pay 250 for taxes?—and out of 700 is a workman to pay 250, and be a National Guardsman? It is impossible. But then, says the Baron Louis, he pays most of his taxes in an indirect manner, and so he feels it less! What stuff is this! What! does it make any matter to a workman whether he pays six sous instead of four for a bottle of wine or of cider, if he has to pay the difference in direct taxes, if his bottle costs him the lesser sum, and six sous instead of four, if he pays no direct taxes? In either case, he must go without his wine and without his cider. He must go without it, if he pays six sous, because it is too dear; and he must go without it, if it costs four sous, because he has to pay direct taxes. But worse than this! He

has to pay his six sous and his direct taxes too—and thus he is ruined. Do not, then, I pray you, join that silly herd, who cry that the affairs of Lyons are arranged! that every-thing is terminated, and because 20,000 troops are in one city to keep the workmen from revolt, therefore, that France is satisfied, and her population kept from starving!!! The workmen will be heard—must be heard—cannot but be heard, and, as Mr. Cobbett says, “they will endure only to a certain point, and when they will endure no longer, the whole fabric of the system, after rocking to and fro for a while, will come tumbling down on the heads of its upholders.”

I do not mean to stop here! I mean to show you in subsequent letters that the manufacturing, agricultural, and labouring classes cannot support the amount of taxation which at present grinds them to the dust, and that the French debt will be swept away, and in all human probability it will lead to creating a republic, unless the people be now redressed—unless the Revolution of July be now followed up—unless the people be redressed before they redress themselves—and unless France become what she intended to become when she made her FIRST REVOLUTION.

I have pointed out to you the FINANCIAL STATE OF FRANCE—I have shown you, by unanswerable facts, that WE CANNOT GO ON AS WE ARE DOING—and that THERE IS A NECESSITY FOR A NEW STATE OF SOCIETY. I shall return to this subject very often, but for the moment let me direct your attention to other topics.

THE GOVERNMENT IS MERELY POSTPONING THE EVIL DAY FOR THE STOCK JOBBERS! It has been proposed to abolish the SINKING FUND, then to diminish its amount, and then to put it on another footing. The Government has urged on M. Thiers in the Commission to oppose all this. The Government wishes to postpone the catastrophe to gain time—to make more loans—to add to the debt, and diminish the salt tax, just as though France could not see through this system of “robbing Peter to pay Paul.” M. Perrier has no large

views—he is no statesman—he is a respectable merchant, and a good banker—but he knows just nothing at all of the Revolution of July.

Your obedient servant,

O. P. Q.

From the LONDON GAZETTE,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1831.

INSOLVENT.

NELSON, J., Rolls-building, Chancery-lane, livery-stable-keeper.

BANKRUPTS.

ANDERSON, J. W., Bradford, Yorkshire, oil-paint-dealer.

BILLOWS, G. B., Poole, ironmonger.

BOWRING, E., Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, merchant.

BROUGH, L. H., Neath, Glamorgans., grocer.

COLES, G., High-street, Marylebone, cheesemonger.

CORLASS, W., Reediford, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.

HONHOLD, J., Gilbert-st., Oxford-st., brasier.

JEFFRIES, H., King-st., Clerkenwell, brewer.

JOHNSTON, G., Upper John-st., Tottenham-court-road, carpenter.

KING, F. B., Prince's-sq., St. George's-in-the-East, sugar-refiner.

KNIGHT, S., and J. Knight, Mold, Flintshire, bankers.

LUCK, T. P., High-st., Southwark, lacemen.

MAGGS, J., Bath, chair-maker.

MARR, J., Worksop, Nottinghams., tanner.

READ, T., Hockliffe, Bedfords., victualler.

SHAW, E. D., Delph, Yorks., grocer.

THORNTON, J. S., Griffin-court, Shepherd's-market, May-fair, and Half-moon-st., Piccadilly, carpenter.

THWAITES, J., Austin-friars, commission-agent.

WINRAM, J., and G. Winram, Ulverston, Lancashire, ship-builders.

WRIGHT, A., and J. Woodhead, Woodroyd, Yorkshire, dyers.

WYATT, G., and H. Thompson, Portpool-la., Grays-inn-lane. common-brewers.

YOUNG, H., Dursley, Gloucesters., common-brewer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

M'EWAN, J., Crieff, cloth-merchant.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1831.

INSOLVENTS.

MARTIN, C. E., New-st., Dorset-sq., linen-draper.

REDMAN, E., Worthing, Sussex, shopkeeper.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

HERITAGE, J., Uxbridge, Middlesex, draper.

BANKRUPTS.

ANDERSON, J. W., Bradford, Yorkshire, oil-paint-dealer.
 BENBOW, T., Tenbury, Worcesters., mercer.
 BENNETTS, J., and N. Robins, Gunnis Lake, Caistock, Cornwall, granite-merchants.
 BULL, J., Mitcham, Surrey, brewer.
 CHAPMAN, R., Newport, Monmouths., painter.
 FULLER, C., Paradise-row, Islington, mer.
 GLOVER, B., Watling-st., calico-printer.
 GODDEN, G., East-st., Havant, Southampton, chemist.
 GUNTON, J., Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, confectioner.
 HENFREY, W., Northampton, wine-merchant.
 HERBERT, J., Hatton-garden, builder.
 HOLMAN, J., Baalzephon-st., Long-lane, Bermondsey, mill-wright.
 MOLINEUX, M., Hertford, cabinet-maker.
 SAUNDERS, S., Great Coram-st., Russell-sq., boarding-house-keeper.
 TARLETON, R., Liverpool, hat-manufacturer.
 WARD, T. W., Bishopsgate-street, woollen-draper.
 WELLS, J., Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant.
 WILLIAMS, H., Droitwich, Worcestershire, builder.

LONDON MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, CORN-EXCHANGE, DECEMBER 12.—Our supplies, since this day se'nnight, of English, Scotch, Irish, and Foreign wheat, barley, and flour, as also Foreign beans, peas, linseed, and rye, good; of oats, and with above-mentioned exceptions, seeds from all quarters but limited.

This day's market was tolerably well, but not to say numerously attended by buyers, most of whom aimed at depressed prices; but as the sellers were stiff either to an advanced or to their last Monday's currency, the trade was, with every kind of corn, malt, seeds, and flour, very dull, at barely last week's quotations. Indeed, an abatement of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter on the intermediate kinds of wheat and barley, was said to have been pretty generally submitted to, where any-thing like extensive sales could be effected.

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Wheat | 53s. to 65s. |
| Rye | 34s. to 38s. |
| Barley | 27s. to 33s. |
| — fine | 34s. to 42s. |
| Peas, White | 35s. to 40s. |
| — Boilers | 40s. to 48s. |
| — Grey | 38s. to 42s. |
| Beans, Old | 40s. to 42s. |
| — Tick | 41s. to 45s. |
| Oats, Potatoo | 25s. to 30s. |
| — Poland | 24s. to 27s. |
| — Feed | 19s. to 24s. |
| Flour, per sack | 58s. to 63s. |

MARK-LANE.—Friday, Dec. 16.

The arrivals since Monday are moderate. Prices without alteration, with a dull market.

SMITHFIELD.—December 12.

This day's supply of beasts was great, of small stock moderately good. The trade was throughout somewhat brisk. With beef at an advance of from 2d. to 6d. per stone; with mutton, veal and pork at Friday's quotations. Next Monday's market is to exhibit what is termed the great Christmas supply of superior beasts; but should it be no better supplied than was that of to-day, there will be no deficiency either in numbers or quality.

Beasts, 3,662; sheep and lambs, 19,240; calves, 120; pigs, 150.

CHEAP CLOTHING!!

SWAIN AND CO., Tailors, &c.,
93, FLEET-STREET,

(Near the new opening to St. Bride's Church.)

REQUEST the attention of the public to the following list of prices (for cash only) which they charge for:—

| | |
|--|--------|
| Gentlemen's Dress Coats of Medley l. s. d. | |
| Colours | 2 12 0 |
| Ditto, ditto, Best Saxony Cloth.... | 3 0 0 |
| Saxony Kerseymere Trousers..... | 1 8 0 |
| Ditto ditto Waistcoats..... | 12 0 |
| Figured Silk ditto..... | 18 0 |
| Venetian Leather Shooting Jackets.. | 1 10 0 |
| Barogau ditto..... | 1 8 0 |
| A Plain Suit of Livery..... | 4 4 0 |

Ladies' Habits and Pelisses, and every description of Clothing for young gentlemen, equally cheap. The whole made from goods of the finest quality, and the CUT and WORKMANSHIP not to be surpassed.

I recommend Messrs. Swain and Co. as very good and punctual tradesmen, whom I have long employed with great satisfaction.

WM. COBBETT.

"GIVE ME A CIGAR."

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